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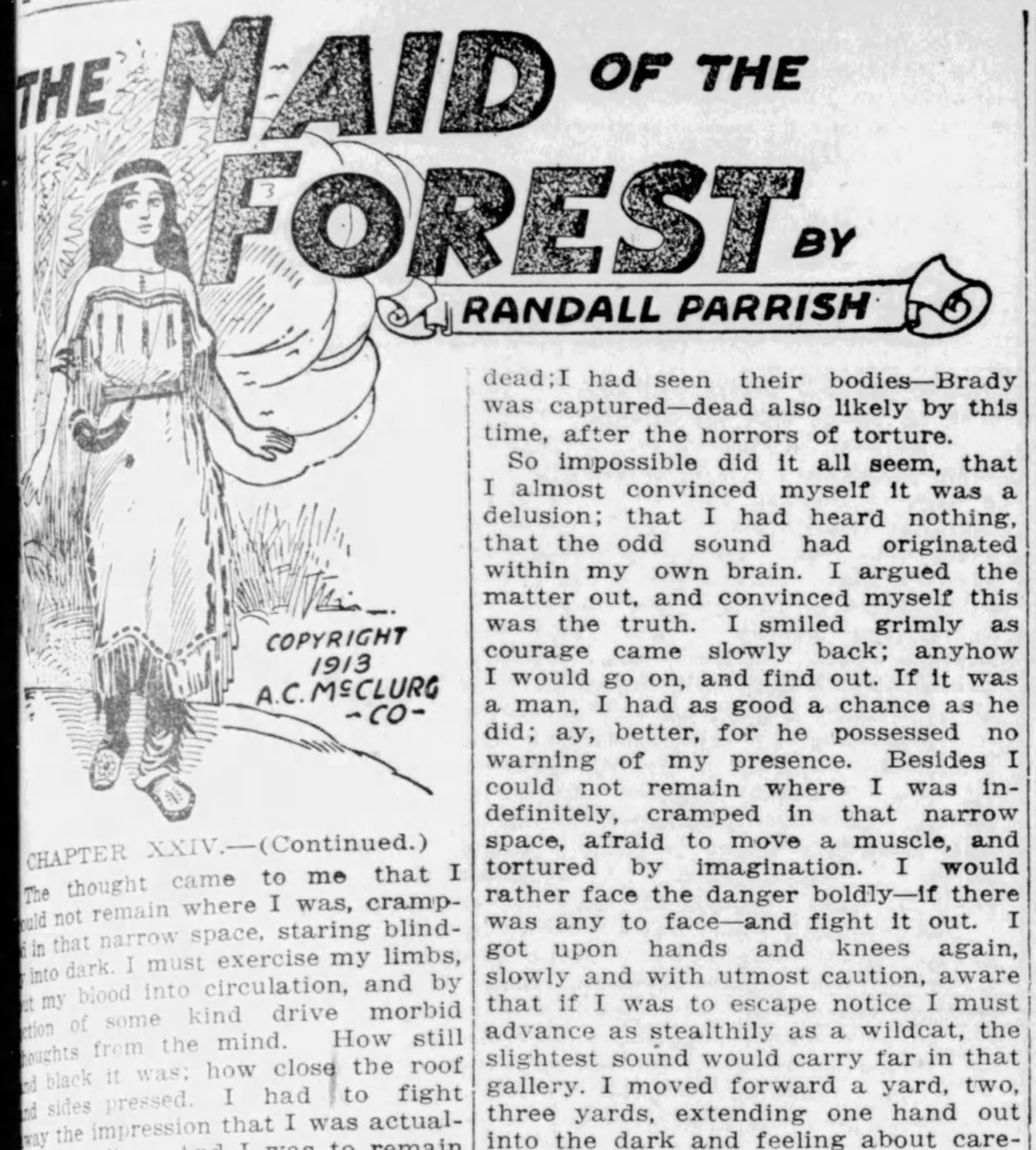


THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XXIV.—(Continued.)

The thought came to me that I could not remain where I was, cramped in that narrow space, staring blindly into dark. I must exercise my limbs, put my blood into circulation, and by action of some kind drive morbid thoughts from the mind. How still and black it was; how close the roof and sides pressed. I had to fight away the impression that I was actually buried alive. And I was to remain here until she came to my rescue. Suppose she did not come? that something occurred to prevent—an accident, inability to free herself from observation? My mysterious disappearance was likely to arouse suspicion. When the Indians returned, and found my body gone, what more natural than that they should connect her with its strange vanishing? If she failed to appear what should I do? How could I escape? I could not remain long in this silence and darkness; it would drive me mad. I wondered if I could lift that heavy stone from below, and whether or not the outer end of the passage was open. I endeavored to recall the distance between the south wall of the cabin and the cave cellar. This was not clear in my mind, but, as I figured it out, the tunnel could not be less than sixty feet long. I got to my hands and knees, determined to discover for myself the nature of the passage. Any form of action was better than merely to lie there inert. I had to creep forward and found barely room for the passage of my body. My wound still hurt sufficienty to make me cautious of every movement, and consequently my advance was slow. There never was blacker darkness; it was like a weight pressing me back, and the silence was like that of the grave. I could hear my own breathing, but my hands and knees made no sound on the earth floor. Whatever of savage fury was occurring above, no echo found way to where I burrowed below. To all appearances the tunnel ran in a direct line; at least I could discover no evidence of deviation. If D'Auvray had constructed it, then he must have known something of engineering, and been in possession of instruments. The work could not have been done by blind digging. Still, it might have been originally an open ditch, banked and lined with timber, and then covered, and the earth tamped down.

I counted the yards of my advance with all the care possible, but it was blind guessing, except that I determined the tree trunks to stand about a foot apart. I crept tlong for perhaps ten or twelve yards, undisturbed, feeling no change in the nature of the tunnel. I must have reached a point beyond the corner of the cabin. The narrowness of the passage made progres difficult to one of my size, and the air seemed heavy and foul.

I stopped to rest a moment, sitting cross-legged, my head barely escaping the roof. Suddenly from out that intense darkness before me, came a peculiar sound. Intensified by the long silence, and the contracted walls, I could not tell whether it was cough or groan, gruff exclamation or growl. Perspiration beaded my forehead, my hands like ice, as I stared ahead listening. There was no repetition, no movement. Could I have dreamed the thing? Could it be delirium from the fever of my wound? No surely not; I was sane enough; my ears were not deceived. Something—man or animal—was certainly there in the tunnel hiding, crouched in the darkness, unaware as yet of my presence. Then it would not be an animal; it must be a man. The instinct of any wild denizen of the woods, its keen scent would have betrayed me long since. An animal would be seeking me, or else endeavoring to escape. There would be some sound of movement; yet, strain my ears as I would, not the slighest echo reached me. Yet if it were a man—what man? How did he come there? The fellow must be in hiding, or he would never crouch there so silently in darkness. The longer I waited, the more I thought, the deeper grew the mystery. I could not even guess a solution. Why should an Indian conceal himself in this hole? And what white man was there to do so? Schutz and the preacher were both dead;I had seen their bodies—Brady was captured—dead also likely by this time, after the horrors of torture.

So impossible did it all seem, that I almost convinced myself it was a delusion; that I had heard nothing, that the odd sound had originated within my own brain. I argued the matter out, and convinced myself this was the truth. I smiled grimly as courage came slowly back; anyhow I would go on, and find out. If it was a man, I had as good a chance as he did; ay, better, for he possessed no warning of my presence. Besides I could not remain where I was indefinitely, cramped in that narrow space, afraid to move a muscle, and tortured by imagination. I would rather face the danger boldly—if there was any to face—and fight it out. I got upon hands and knees again, slowly and with utmost caution, aware that if I was to escape notice I must advance as stealthily as a wildcat, the slightest sound would carry far in that gallery. I moved forward a yard, two, three yards, extending one hand out into the dark and feeling about carefully, before venturing another inch. Mine were the movements of a snail.

I had almost convinced myself there was nothing there, either brute or human; yet some instinct continually told me there was. I felt an uncanny presence, and an ill-defined sense of danger I could not cast off. I came to a pause, actually afraid to go on, my flesh creeping with strange horror. I rested on one knee, my face thrust forward as I stared blindly into the awful blackness. I even held my breath in suspense, listening for the slightest movement. Merciful God! someone — something — was actually there! I could hear now the faint pulsing of a breath, as though through clogged nostrils; yes, and a meaningless muttering of the lips.

CHAPTER XXV.

A Struggle Underground.

I remained poised, breathless, huddled in the dark, hesitating. A dozen consideration flashed through my mind, as I swiftly decided what to do. I could scarcely hope to move backward without noise; nor, if I succeeded, would I be any better off with him still blocking the passage? There was nothing for it then but to come to hand grips. But the fellow, whoever he might be—whether white or Indian—was doubtless armed, while I was weaponless. To get him right was a desperate chance, yet a chance which must be taken. Fortunately I had him located, his heavy breathing being unmistakable, and evidence also that the man remained unaware of my presence. I shifted one foot forward to get firmer purchase, and then grasped for him through the darkness. My hand came in contact with a shoulder; then gripped a mass of long hair. He gave vent to a sudden cry, startled, almost inhuman in its wildness, struggling backward so quickly my other hand closed on air. But I held hard to what I had, dragged off my balance, feeling his fingers after my throat. There was no room for us to do otherwise than claw at each other. After that first cry neither of us uttered a sound, but I closed in on him, getting a stronger grip. He was a man, a white man, for he wore a rough coat, and his face was covered with a growth of straggly, coarse whiskers. Enemy or friend I could not be sure, nor did I find opportunity to discover. We both fought like beasts, resorting to teeth and nails. He was seemingly not a large man, but wiry and muscular. His very lack of size was an advantage in that narrow space; besides I was weakened by loss of blood, and with every movement my wound hurt.

His one object was to wrench himself loose, but my fortunate grip on his hair foiled this effort. Yet both his hands were free, the one clutching my throat; but, in those first breathless seconds, I could not locate the other. He was lying on his side, with right arm underneath. Fearful of a weapon, I let the fellow gouge at my throat with long, ape-like fingers, while I struggled fiercely to expose the hidden hand. If it proved empty I knew I could handle the man; that I possessed the strength to draw him to me, to crush him into subjection within the vise of my arms. Straining every muscle I could bring into play, I succeeded in forcing him over onto his face. But he was a cat, wiry, full of tricks. In some manner he twirled his arm out of my grip. There was a flash of reddish yellow flame searing across my eyes, an awful report, like an explosion in my stunned ears. Where the bullet went I will never know, but I saw the man's face leap out at me from the darkness—just an instant of reflection, as though thrown against a screen by some flash of light

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

"The Abomination of Desolation" at Verdun

Paris, May 25.—Descriibng the battle around Fort Douaumont one combatant said:

"For four miles behind us there was not a trench or a communication, nothing but shell holes one within another. Every inch of the ground was plowed up by an expenditure of ammunition which is inconceivable. In holes made by 15-inch shells you could stable 15 horses easily. The few trees still standing have been stripped of their branches and looked like telegraph poles. It is the abomination of desolation. Not for a second do the guns cease roaring. As soon as a trench is made the shells begin to drop and the survivors have to begin all over again. Attacks have become almost impossible because in the terrine tornado of artillery fire the infantry on either side are unable alike to advance or retreat. Verdun will certainly not be taken from this point.

"I cannot understand how our men are able to keep it up. You are exterminated in your boots without seeing the enemy. The terrific noise never lets up.

"Men look at each other with bewildered eyes. It requires a strong effort of the will to speak to a comrade."

SEE PEACE MOVE IN HOLLWEG TALK

Washington Discerns Hope in Chancellor's Talk With Correspondent.

Washington, May 24.—In official and diplomatic circles today The Blade's interview with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, secured by Karl H. von Wiegand, giving the official German view of the peace outlook, was read and discussed with absorbing interest.

The Von Wiegand story is considered one of the cleverest pieces of newspaper work done since the war commenced. A number of congressmen believe that it may lead to peace negotiations.

High administration officials declined to discuss the German chancellor's interview on the ground anything they said might be misconstrued.

Allies' Firm Stand.

While calling attention to the wide divergence between the views coming out of Berlin, London and Paris, a high administration official said the fact anything whatever is being said about peace by the heads of the respective foreign officers is conclusive evidence the possibility of reaching some agreement acceptable to all is in the minds of the responsible men in the belligerent capitals. This official said Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement of the basis on which Germany is willing to discuss peace is about what the disinterested persons throughout the world would expect.

Considered Significant.

With premier Briand of France announcing only yesterday that Prussian militarism must be crushed before the allies can sonsider peace, and Sir Edward Grey sending out similar statements from London, this official said, Germany could not reasonably be expected to demand anything less than a discussion of peace on the basis of the world's war map.

Favors Regaining Lands.

Washington, May 26.—The Oregon and California land grant bill, designed to restore to the federal government about 3,200,000 acres of land valued at about $30,000,000, passed the house without substantial amendment yesterday by a vote of 186 to 6. It now goes to the senate.

MAIL SEIZURES MUST STOP, U. S. TELLS ALLIES

Radical Change in 'Lawless Practices' Demanded in Blunt Note to Britain and France.

Washington, May 27.—The United States, denouncing interference with neutral mails, has notified Great Britain and France that it can no longer tolerate the wrongs which American citizens have suffered and continue to suffer through the "lawless practice" these governments have indulged in, and that only a radical change in policy, restoring the United States to its full rights as a neutral power, will be satisfactory.

This notification is given in the latest American communication to the two governments, the text of which was made public by the state department last night. The time in which the change must be effected is not specified, but the United States expects prompt action.

"Vexatious Abuses" Cited.

"Onerous and vexatious" abuses which have been perpetrated by the British and French governments in seizing and censoring neutral mails are recited in the communication, and answers are made to the legal arguments contained in the reply of the entente governments to the first American note on the subject.

It is vigorously set forth that not only have American commercial interests been injured but that the rights of property have been violated and the rules of international law and custom palpably disregarded. Notice is served that the United States soon will press claims against the British and French governments for the losses which already have been sustained.

Demand Bluntly Put.

The conclusion of the note in blunt, plain-spoken words, inform the two powers that their present practices are intolerable and must cease. The "punch" of the note follows:

"The government of the United States, in view of the improper methods employed by the British and French authorities in interrupting mails passing between the United States and other neutral countries and between the United States and the enemies of Great Britain, can no longer tolerate the wrongs which citizens of the United States suffer and continue to suffer through these methods. To submit to a lawless practice of this character would be to open the door to repeated violations of international law by the belligerent powers on the ground of military necessity, of which the violator would be the sole judge.

"Only a radical change in the present British and French policy, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy the government."

WOMEN ARM AS NUDE MAN TERRORIZES TOWN

Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., May 26.—Wealthy society women are arming themselves with revolvers here as the result of the actions of a man who has been terrorizing the section. He remains concealed in the heavily wooded section near the golf links, and, nearly naked, has pursued women along the lonely roads. Mrs. Lydia French was walking with a companion several days ago when the man attempted to attack her. Mrs. French has distributed a circular warning women to arm themselves.

CHINESE PROVINCE QUITS THE MONARCHY

Shanghai, May 26.—The Chinese province of Sze-Chueng has declared its independence. It is the most westerly province, having a population of 70,000,000. Its capital is Cheng-Tu.

WOMEN ARE SHOT IN GERMAN FOOD RIOTS

London, May 26.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says that 18 women were wounded in a fight between police and food rioters at Frankfort-on-the-Main Wednesday night, according to a despatch received at The Hague.

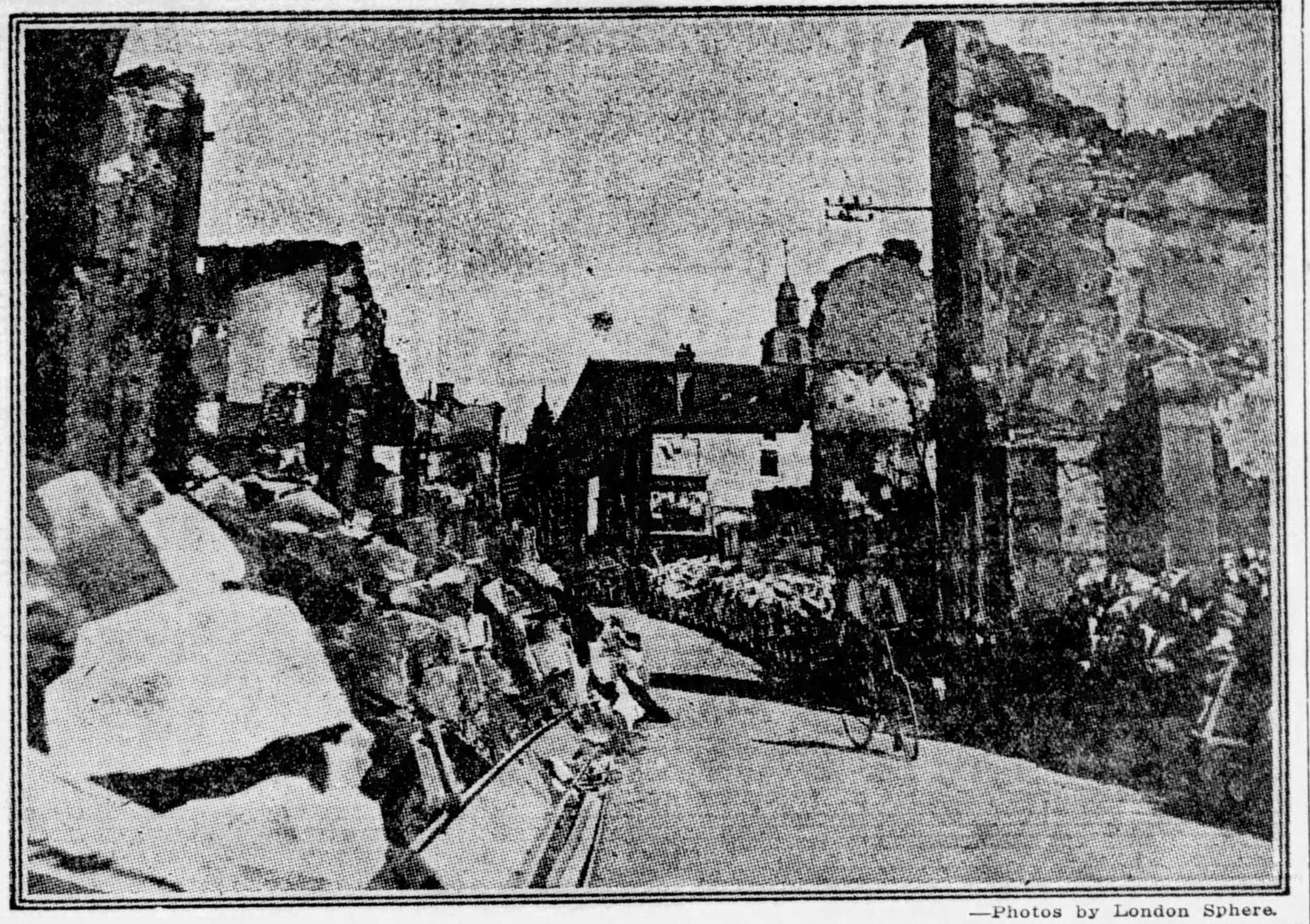
The riot is said to have started owing to a shortage of meat in the local butcher shops. Three hundred and fifty women. who had been told there was no meat for them, marched through the streets carrying black famine flags and singing socialistic songs.

The women forced their way into one butcher shop although it was guarded by soldiers and policemen. After a search they found some meat which they cut up and continued their march holding the pieces above their heads.

Police attempted to take the meat from the women and a general fight followed in which the officers used their swords. One woman was arrested for shouting "Down with the emperor." A local paper which referred to the affair was ordered suspended for two months.

VERDUN

One of the streets in Verdun, showing the neatly piled up blocks of masonry. The German gunners, during the attacks on Verdun, poured shells into the town at the rate of from 400 to 800 daily. Within 40 days over 30,000 shells were fired. Explosive shells caused whole buildings to collapse.



—Photos by London Sphere.

WILL WORK FOR ALL BELLIGERENTS

Wilson Says He Won't Plead Cause of Any Side as Peace Mediator.

Washington, May 25.—In a conference today with Rep. Hensley, of Missouri, President Wilson stated that when the United States takes up serious efforts to bring about peace in Europe, this government will not plead the cause of any single belligerent, but will seek to serve the best interests of all the warring nations.

The President is said to have followed this with the declaration that this government cannot properly offer its services for bringing about peace at the present time.

Doesn't Disclose Plan.

Mr. Wilson did not disclose any definite plan of action he may have formulated in regard to peace, nor authorize a formal statement of his attitude. His callers gained an impression, however, that the President would entertain suggestions that he extend his good offices to the belligerents to bring about peace only when the conditions he outlined were likely of fulfillment.

Those who discussed the general subject of peace with Mr. Wilson construed his remarks as probably forecasting to some extent what he will say here later in the week, addressing the League to Enforce Peace. The impression has obtained in official circles that his remarks at that time would have an important bearing on the peace discussions recently in Berlin and Londo, as well as in the American press.

Wilson Uncommitted.

Representative Hensley discussed with Mr. Wilson his amendment to the naval bill, adopted by the naval committee, authorizing the President to invite other nations to participate in a conference at the close of the war with the object of settingfi up a court or other tribunal to settle international disputes. Mr. Hensley told the President that he believed this amendment made the naval bill an assurance to foreign nations that the United States was arming for defense only, not for any offensive purpose, and was ready to enter into an agreement to settle international disputes amicably.

The President did not commit himself definitely to the amendment, but Mr. Hensley gained the impression that he was favorable to the general principles involved.

FLIES FROM NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON IN 3 HOURS

Washington, May 26.—Victor Carlstrom, the aviator who recently broke the American time record in aviation, flew yesterday from New York to Washington, a distance of 225 miles, in three hours and seven minutes. Carlstrom carried as a passenger Allan Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America.

Parrot Will Shriek "Polly Wants a Vote!"

Chicago, May 26.—Believing in the efficacy of the public, two men planning the suffrage parade that will wind up their convention here on June 7, today enlisted a staunch ally, and one that will obey party mandates.

The new ally is a parrot renamed "Votes." The bird already has been taught four sentences to scream from the head of the procession and is learning others.

So far "Votes'" vocabulary consists of this:

"Votes for women!"
"Sign 'em up! Sign 'em up!"
"Polly's going to march!"
"Polly wants a vote!"

WILLIAM THAW VICTOR IN AIR DUEL WITH GERMAN

American Brings Down Fokker Machine.

Paris, May 26.—Lieut. William Thaw, an American member of the French air corps, scored a brilliant air victory near Verdun on Thursday when he shot down a Fokker machine, it was announced today by the war office. Thaw and the German airman fought a thrilling duel high above the battlefield before the well-directed fire of the American brought his antagonist to earth.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Great Briaitn has selected David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, to mediate between the political factions of Ireland and to pacify the island. A provisional government will be established for Ireland.

Field Marshal Alexander von Kluck, German general whose army was defeated at the battle of Marne, has had his health restored after being wounded by shrapnel fire in March last year.

A bill has been introduced in congress authorizing the President to utilize ships of the navy for transportation of mail between neutral countries so that service will not be interfered with.

Mayor Mitchel of New York has accused several priests of the New York archdiocese with conspiring to wreck his administration and to circumvent the course of justice. The Catholic leaders have denied the charges.

England has decided not to allow the exportation of $30,000,000 worth of dyestuffs from Germany to the United States.

Reports from foreign diplomatic circles the middle of last week were that Prince von Buelow, former German chancellor, has been ordered to Washington charged with a special mission and that he will become German ambassador to the United States.

The naval appropriation bill, the biggest national defense measure, which has been reported to the house from the naval affairs committee, carries a total of $241,449,151,99, about $90,000,000 more than last year's bill.

National prohibition and woman suffrage forces at the Texas state Democratic convention met with a severe setback last week when the committee on resolutions and platforms prepared an adverse report.

The trial of Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, on the charge of poisoning his father-in-law, John E. Peck, was well on its way in New York last week.

The Carranza government has ordered 30,000 troops into the regions south of the border to exterminate bandits.

Premier Asquith has asked the English parliament for $1,500,000,000 credit to carry on the war. This is the 11th vote of credit asked by the government since the war began, bringing the total up to $11,910,000,000.

Senator John W. Kern of Indiana has been decided on as the man to present the name of Vice President Thomas R. Marshall to the Democratic national convention as a candidate for vice president.

Three hundred flags and 22,000 yards of bunting will be used to decorate the hall in Chicago where the Republican national convention will meet on June June 7.

NO PEACE NOW, GREY DECLARES

Negotiations Impossible in Present State of War, Says Secretary.

London, May 25.—Prospects for peace negotiations were definitely set aside by Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary, in an impromptu speech in the house of commons. The war had not yet reached a stage where it was possible to talk of peace, he said.

Sir Edward's statement was the result of quetsions put by Arthur Ponsonby, Liberal member for Stirling, Scotland, on the possibility of peace and the propriety of "employing the American press as a platform." Ponsonby attacked the government for allowing diplomatic etiquette to stand in the way of peace pourparlers.

Allies Standing Pat.

Sir Edward reiterated that the position of the allies was in no way changed and that it was impossible to consider terms of peace without a previous agreement between the entente allies. Further, he expressed the decided opinion that the hostilities had not yet reached a stage where it was possible to talk of peace, especially as the German public was constantly being "fed with lies" by its ministers.

Sir Edward characterized Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent statement that Great Britain was prepared to go to war over Bosnia as "a first-class lie." The real reason for the prolongation of the war was that the German government was continually telling their people that they were winning the war and that the allies were beaten. he said.

He added that if any of the allies had a right to speak with regard to peace, at the present moment, it was France, on whom the concentrated fury of the German attack had been thrown. In this connection, he said.

"Through the long battle of Verdun France is saving not only herself, but her allies as well. If anyone has a right to speak about peace it is France, and President Poincare has spoken. I believe it is the duty of diplomacy to maintain the solidarity of the allies and give the utmost support to the naval and military measures which are being taken by the allies, in common, to bring the war to a stage it has not yet reached, in which the prospect of maintaining an enduring peace will be with the allies.

Goes Back to War's Start.

"I care not how often I say it, this war could have been avoided by accepting a conference. Why was the conference not accepted? Because there was no good will."

Sir Edward then referred to the previous Balkan conference as proof of Great Britain's good faith in such conferences, and added:

"I only wish the German and Austrian governments had published the reports of their ambassadors as to the part Great Britain played at that conference."

Mr. Ponsonby argued in favor of countenancing peace possibilities and against prolonging the war merely for the sake of obligations to Great Britain's allies. The speaker said that if the war had to be continued until Constantinople fell or until the unknown obligations to allies were fulfilled the country ought to be told what those obligations are, and if there was no essential differences between Germany and Great Britain and no such obligations, the government ought to take the earliest opportunity to press for a termination of the war.

WHITE TO BE FASHIONABLE COLOR; CAN'T GET DYESTUFFS

Washington, May 25.—White will necessarily be the fashionable color in America for months to come unless further progress is made toward arranging for the shipment of $5,000,000 worth of dyestuffs from Germany. The question of obtaining British canction for the shipment is now deadlocked. The Republic Trading Co., which is arranging for the shipment, has not yet succeeded in working out a plan which the United States government can present to Great Britain.

ENTENTE BEGINS OFFENSIVE ALONG GREEK FRONTIER

Opens Artillery and Infantry Fire From Dorion to Gievgeli, Athens Report Says.

London, May 26.—News that is believed to indicate the opening of the long-expected offensive of the allies against the German, Austrian and Bulgarian forces on the Greek-Serbian border is contained in a dispatch from Athens, saying a violent bombardment, accompanied by infantry action, was begun in the sector from Dorion to Gievgeli, on the Macedonian front.

The dispatch adds that wounded soldiers are being brought to Salonika by Red Cross automobiles.

Believe Allies Have Struck.

As the French and British have been fortifying Salonika and the surrounding country since last December, when they began landing troops in large numbers, it is believed by military observers here that they have at last struck the first blow in a general move to drive the Teutons out of the Balkans and close in on the Bulgarians and Turks.

Such a move at this time would also do much to relieve the situation on the Italian-Austrian front and at Verdun as well, say these observers, who see some such purpose in any attack made by the allies in the Balkans.

The most recent estimates of the number of allied troops in Greece placed the total at 250,000.

Significant Moves.

On May 13 Bulgaria was reported to be sending heavy reinforcements to the Salonika front in anticipation of a general offensive by the allies. Since that time dispatches from various sources have reported activity on the part of the French and British forces, the most notable being the occupation of Florina, 18 miles south of Monastir, by allied troops on May 23. Significance was also attached to the efforts of the entente to obtain the use of the Greek railroad for the transportation of the reorganized Serbian army to the Salonika front.

PORK BARREL BILL DOOMED

Rivers and Harbors Measure, Carrying $43,000,000, Will Be Lost

Washington, May 26.—The rivers and harbors bill, carrying $43,000,000, was practically doomed yesterday when on a test vote the filibusters won, 30 to 29.

The vote was taken on Senator Kenyon's motion to hold up the expenditure on the Brazos river in Texas pending further investigation by army engineers. The opposition expressed a willingness to accept a bill appropriating $20,000,000 to be spent at the discretion of the secretary of war.

The filibuster gained such strength, it was declared, unless supporters of the bill were willing to compromise, a vote on the measure might be delayed until after the national conventions.

The Senate Commerce committee appointed a subcommittee with Senator Simmons as chairman to hold hearings on the $50,000,000 ship purchase bill passed by the house. Mr. Simmons announced there was no intention to summon witnesses.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT AND ACCOMPLICE ARE INDICTED

Trial Is Set to Begin on June 26.

London, May 25.—The grand jury today returned true bills against Sir Roger Casement, leader of the Sinn Fein revolt, and Daniel J. Bailey, the former British soldier who is held as his accomplice.

The action of the grand jury follows the preliminary hearing before police magistrate at which Casement and Bailey withheld their defense and were held without bail pending the grand jury deliberations.

ABE MARTIN

TOBACCO
FARM LABOR WANTED
NEWS DEPOT

A boy's idea of a tightwad is th' feller who waits fer a few pennies in change.

Why roes a feller who pretends t' know it all invariably buy a freak hat?

DAVID DUNNE

Copyright, 1912: Rand, McNally & Company.

By Belle K. Maniates

CHAPTER XI.

Late spring brought preparations for M'ri's wedding. Rhody Crabbe's needle and fingers flew in rapturous speed, and there was likewise engaged a seamstress from Lafferton. Rhody had begged for the making of the wedding gown, and when it was finished David went to fetch it home.

"It's almost done, David, and you tell M'ri the last stitch was a love-knot. It's most a year sence you wuz here afore, a-waitin' fer her blue waist tew be finished. Remember, don't you, David?"

He remembered, and as she stitched he sat silently reviewing that year, the comforts received, the pleasures pursued, and, best of all, the many things he had learned, but the recollection that a year ago his mother had been living brought a rush of sad memories and blotted out happier thoughts.

"I wish yer ma could hev seen Mart and M'ri merried. She was orful disapp'inted when they broke off."

There was no reply. Rhody's sharp little eyes, in upward glance, spied the trickling tear; she looked quickly away and stitched in furious haste.

"But, my!" she continued, as if there had been no pause, "how glad she would be to know 't was you as fetched it around."

David looked up, diverted and inquiring.

"Yes; I learnt it from M'ri. She told me about the flowers you give him. I thought it was jest sweet in you, David. You done good work thar."

"Miss Rhody," said David earnestly, "maybe some day I can get you a sweetheart."

"'Tain't no use, David," she sighed. "No one wants a plain critter like me."

"Lots of them don't marry for looks," argued David sagely. "Besides, you look fine in your black silk, and your hair crimped. Joe thinks your picture is great. He's got it on a shelf over his fireplace at the ranch."

"Most likely some cowboy'll see it and lose his heart," laughed Miss Rhody, "but thar, the weddin' dress is all done. You go home and quit thinkin' about gittin' me a man. I ain't ha'nted by the thought of endin' single."

Great preparations for the wedding progressed at the Brumble farm. For a week Pennyroyal whipped up eggs and sugar, and David ransacked the woods for evergreens and berries with which to decorate the big barn, where the dance after the wedding was to take place.

The old farmhouse was filled to overflowing on the night of the wedding. After the ceremony, Miss Rhody, resplendent in the black silk and waving hair loosed from the crimping pins that had confined it for two days and nights, came up to David.

"My, David, I've got the funniest all over feelin' from seein' Mart and M'ri merried! I was orful afeerd I'd cry."

"Sit down, Miss Rhody," said David, gallantly bringing her a chair.

"Didn't M'ri look perfeckly beyewtiful?" she continued, after accomplishing the pirouette that prevented creases. "And Mart, he looked that proud, and solemn too. It made me think of that gal when she spoke 'Curfew shall not ring tewnight' at the schoolhouse. Every one looks fine. I hain't seen Barnabas so fussed up sence Libby Sukes' funyral. It makes him look real spry. And whoever got Larimer Sasser to perk up and put on a starched shirt!"

"I think," confided David, "that Penny got after him. She had him in a corner when he came, and she tied his necktie so tight I was afraid she would choke him."

"Look at old Miss Pankey, David. She, as rich as they make 'em, and a-wearin' that old silk! It looks as ef it hed bin hung up fer you and Jud to shoot at. Ain't she a-glarin' and a-sniffin' at me, though? Say, David, you write Joe that if M'ri did look the purtiest of any one that my dress cost more'n any one's here, and showed it, too. I hope thar'll be a lot of occasions to wear it to this summer. M'ri is a-goin' to give a reception when she gets back from her tower, and that'll be one thing to wear it at. Ain't Jud got a mean look? He's as crooked as a dog's hind leg. But, say, David, that's a fine suit you're wearin'. You look handsome. Thar ain't a stingy hair on Barnabas' head. He's doin' jest as good by you as he is by Jud. Don't little Janey look like an angel in white, and them lovely beads Joe give her I can't think of nothin' else but that little Eva you read me about. I shouldn't wonder a bit, David, if I come to yer and Janey's weddin' yet!" she said, as Janey came dancing up to them.

A slow flush mounted to his forehead, but Janey laughed merrily.

"I've promised Joe I'd wait for him," she said roguishly.

"She's only foolin' and so wuz he," quickly spoke Miss Rhody, seeing the hurt look in David's eyes. "Barnabas," she asked, stopping him as he passed, "you air a-goin' to miss M'ri turrible. You never could manige if it wa'n't fer Penny. Won't she hev the time of her life cleanin' up after this weddin'? She'll enjoy it more'n she did gettin' ready fer it."

"I hope Penny won't go to gittin' merried—not till Janey's growed up."

"David's a great help to you, too, Barnabas."

"Dave! I don't know how I ever got along afore he came. He's so willin' and so honest. He's as good as gold. Only fault he's got is a quick temper.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

—the unmistakable face of a negro. And his was a hideous visage; the memory of it lingers with me yet. Swift as it appeared and vanished in that burst of flame, I shall never forget the glare of the man's eyes, the malignant snarl of the open lips, the teeth cruel and snag-like, and the yellowish-black of his face. It was as if I held some foul fiend of hell in my grip.

Yet startled as I was by this apparition, his view of me had no less an effect. Even in that single instant of revealment, the hate in his eyes changed to fear, to uncontrollable panic; his lips gave vent to a wild cry, an exclamation in mongrel French, and, before I could stiffen in resistance, or recover from my own shock, the fellow flung his pistol at me and jerked free. The flying weapon tore a gash in my scalp, but his haste and fear proved his own undoing. Half stunned as I was by the blow, I heard him spring to his feet, the dull crash of his head as he struck the hardwood slab of the low roof, and then the thud of a body on the tunnel floor. In his haste, his desperation, his strange fright, he had forgotten where he was, and attempted to spring erect. My head reeled, the blood from this new cut trickling down my cheek. The negro lay motionless in the darkness; I could not even distinguish his breathing, although I hesitated, listening intently, half fearing some trick.

What had frightened the fellow so? What had brought that look of insane terror into his eyes? It was if he stared at a ghost, the very sight of which had crazed him. I mastered my own nerves, and crept forward along the passage, feeling blindly in advance with one outstretched hand, until it came in contact with the man's figure. He lay full length on the tunnel floor, and I had to find my way over him to reach his head. It was difficult to touch him, to place my fingers against his flesh. The memory of those snarling, wolfish lips, and that yellow skin, caused me to shrink from direct contact. Yet I must assure myself. I could not leave the man lying there, possibly to recover consciousness and do injury. Of one thing I was assured—this French negro could be no friend. Whatever had caused him to skulk in this hole of the earth—even if it was fear of those savages above us in the cabin, promised no help to me. He would prove as merciless and cruel, if given power, as any Indian; his very fear of me would yield him the savagery of a wild beast.

With clinched teeth, I touched the coarse hair with my fingers; then the forehead. The flesh retained some warmth yet the feeling was not natural—it seemed lifeless. For the instant this appeared impossible. Why, he did it himself; he crashed his own skull against the slab. Yet I could not make the affair seem real, or probable. And a negro! I had seen few of the race but had always been told they were of thick skull; but if this man was actually dead, his head must have been smashed like an egg-shell. And it was—I found the gash a moment later, the jagged edge of bone. The fellow was dead, stone dead; there was no beat to his heart, no throb to his pulse. Still dazed by the discovery, I ran my fingers along the roof overhead, hoping to find something there which would account for the mystery. No flat surface could ever have jabbed that wound. Ah! I felt it—the sharp point of a stake protruding between the logs. The poor fellow had struck that with sufficient force to penetrate the brain.

I conquered my abhorrence, and searched him, finding tobacco, a knife—an ugly weapon—flint and steel, a few coins, and some powder and rifle balls. There were no pistol bullets, and the thought occurred to me that the smaller weapon probably did not belong to him; he had appropriated it elsewhere. I crept about, and across the body, searching for it in vain, but I found the rifle, and took time to test its flint, and load it.

I was still engaged at this task, blindly feeling about in the dark for everything needed, and always conscious of that dead body beside me, when I suddenly detected smoke—not the puff of powder which still clung to the passage, but the acrid, pungent odor of burning wood. Even as I began to breathe the fumes they increased in intensity, the narrow tunnel filling rapidly with the smoke waves, and setting me to coughing. I realized at once what had happened. Mademoiselle's words of warning coming back to mind—they were burning the cabin, and through some orifice the smoke was being swept down into this underground passage. If there were no outlet, no way by which it could escape again to the open air, I must die there in that black hole, choked and suffocated. I might lie there forever beside this hideous negro; lie there until our bones rotted, and we also became earth. The horrow of that thought brought me to my knees. Already the air was stifling, my lungs laboring heavily for breath as the smoke clouds filled the passage. Only as I bent my nostrils close against the earthen floor could I find life-giving air.

Even in my terror I clung to the negro's rifle desperately. The entrance leading forth into the cave-cellar must be closed, or the smoke cloud would never be so dense and suffocating. To open it might require strength, the blows of the gun stock. If I retained power to burst my way through I must hurry. Already I felt my head reel dizzily, my open lips gulping for air. I crept forward recklessly in the dark, bruising my body against the sides of the tunnel, actually feeling the thickening smoke swirl about me in dense clouds. I gasped for breath, and drew a bit of cloth about nose and mouth in slight protection. I was panic-stricken, overcome by sudden horror, yet some nature within compelled me to struggle on. Suddenly I came to a body lying lengthwise of the passage, the head to the south. This new discovery was a shock, yet seemed to affect me little. I was too intent on my own escape to be halted by a dead man; to even think what it meant, or how the fellow came to be there. To me, at that instant, he was but an obstacle, blocking my progress.

I crawled over him, as though he was no more than a stone in the path, yet one hand came down in the dark on the unturned face, I experienced a sudden thrill—the flesh was warm, the man lived. Barely had my numbed mind grasped this helplessly, when my rifle barrel, thrust before me, struck the end of the passage, the faint sound of contact signifying wood. Not three feet extended between the man's head and this barrier which blocked us from the outside air. Desperate, half crazed indeed, not only by my own situation, but also by the memory of those bodies behind in the dark tunnel, I found scant knee-room in the small space, and fumbled madly about for some latch. The surface was of wood, roughly faced, but smooth, save for what might be a handle in the middle, a mere strip, bevelled to give finger-hold. I pulled at this in vain; then pushed with my shoulder against the oak, but the wood held firm. Weak as I was, and in so cramped a position, I could bring to bear but small strength. To batter the door down was the only hope left; no matter what noise rseulted, or the possibility of capture by the savages, I could not lie there and choke to death in that place of horror. Better any danger than such a fate. I drew back and struck, the power of fear giving strength to my arms. Again and again I drove the iron-bound rifle stock against the hard oak. I left the center and attacked the sides, feeling the wood give slightly. Encouraged by this I redoubled my efforts, centralizing my blows on one spot until certain the tightly jammed door was being driven from the groove. It was hot and stifling; the perspiration streamed from me; the smoke was suffocating, deadly. I gasped and choked, my head swam with dizziness. I felt my strength ebbing away; despair clutched me. Yet I struck—not longer with clear in tent, but automatically, driving the heavy gun butt against the slowly yielding wood, very every pound of strength I had left. It seemed as if I had struck my lest blow—I believe now I had; I believe my body fell with it—I cannot remember clearly—only I know the wood gave way, and I fell forward into light and air, my face without, my body still in the tunnel.

Merciful Mother! how I gulped in those first refreshing breaths; how the clogged lungs rejoiced. It seemed as if I could never get enough. I could hardly detect objects, although I lifted my head, and sought to gaze about, for my eyes were blinded by so suddenly emerging into the bright light after those hours of darkness. Clouds of smoke swept over me, and poured out through the open door of the cellar. As strength and purpose came back I sat up, and began to perceive my surroundings. A glimpse of blue sky, and, sounding far away, a medley of discordant cries came thread-like to my ears. These served to restore my wandering senses. The Indians were still on the island; some might be close enough at hand to observe that column of smoke pouring forth from the cellar door, and wonder how it came there. Yet there was nothing I could do but remain hidden; to venture into the open would only expose me to greater danger. I glanced back into the tunnel, suddenly remembering the man who still lived. If he were out, the door might be forced back into place again, that volume of smoke suppressed.

I refastened the cloth across my face, and crept back into the tunnel until I was able to grip the fellow's arms. He was a large man, clothed as a white; I even thought I felt braid on his sleeves; and, as I drew him toward me by a mighty effort, the light streaming in revealed a red jacket. To Be Continued.

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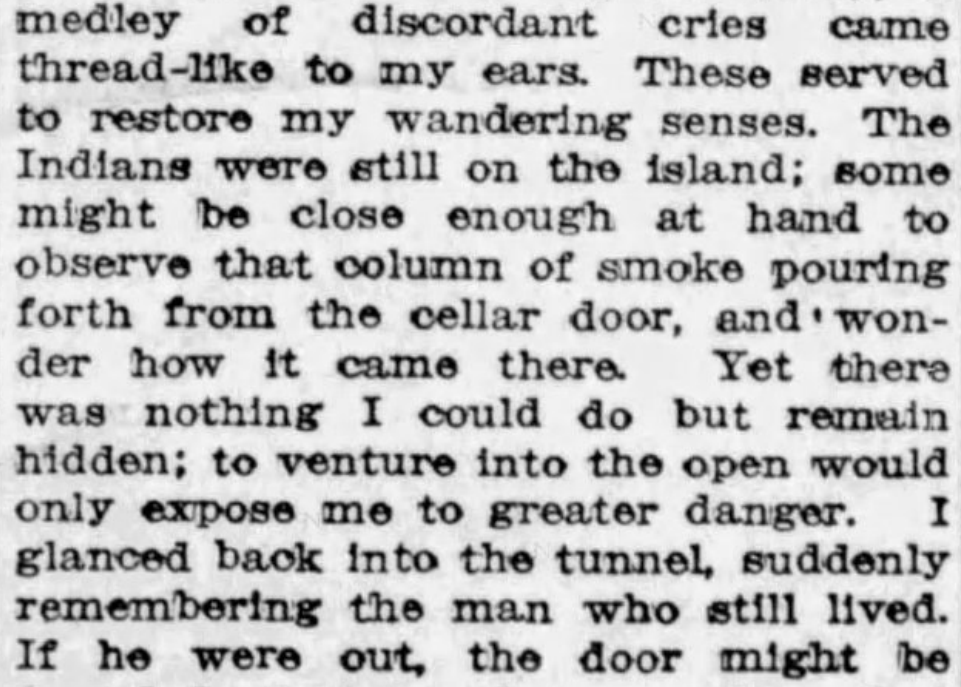
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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

Ticks on Sheep.

I notice where Z., of West Virginia, wanted to know how to rid his sheep of ticks. I have been in the sheep business all my life and thought I would add my advice to that of the editor of the Farmstead. If Z. will shear all his sheep before they have lambs it will end the ticks. I have 200 sheep now, all of them shorn, and would give any many $10 of he could find a tick on them.—M., Ohio.

Gapes in Chickens.

Can you tell me if there is any remedy for chickens troubled with gapes?—B., Indiana.

The cause of gapes in young chicks is a parasite in the windpipe. This parasite is a small reddish worm which is the larvae of an insect living on the skin. The symptoms are sneezing, continual gasping for breath and suffocation. To prevent this affliction anoint the head of the chick with one ounce of mercurial ointment, one ounce of lard, one-half ounce of flower of sulphur and one-half ounce of crude petroleum. Immersing chicks in the fumes of carbolic acid till nearly suffocated is unfailing, though dangerous. To withdraw the parasitical worms, insert two stiff horse hairs in a loop, twist and pull. Also strip a feather except the end tuft, dip in turpentine, insert, twist once, and withdraw. Be careful not to lacerate the throat.

Mange in Horses.

I recently purchased a horse that is troubled with the mange, or itch. I would like some advice on what to do for him.—E., Mont.

Mange is an eruptive disease common with horses that is very contagious. It is caused by repeated attacks of minute insects which burrow into the skin and can be seen easily by means of a magnifying glass. A horse troubled with mange is kept in a constant state of irritation which soon causes him to reduce in flesh. He rubs his head and neck against the stall or manger, small pimples appear, the hair falls off and the skin is dry and hard. Treatment for mange consists in separating the affected animal from the other animals and thoroughly washing it with soap and water every second or third day. Afterwards dress the animal with this application: Four ounces of linseed oil, four ounces of oil of tar and three ounces of sulphur. Mix and rub into affected parts. All clothing, harness, etc. which have been used on a horse affected with the mange, should be cleansed good before they are used again.

Tuberculin Test.

I would like to know how you can ascertain when a cow is afflicted with tuberculosis.—S., Ohio.

The tuberculin test, in a large majority of tuberculosis cases, is the only means of detecting positively the disease. Tuberculin is the concentrated liquid on which tubercle bacteria have grown until the products resulting from their multiplication have become imparted to the medium in sufficient quantity to inhibit their further development. This tuberculin is prepared by allowing the germs to grow in broth containing glycerine. After growing for several weeks the bacilli produce certain toxic or poisonous substances which are soluble and hence dissolved in broth. The toxic solution is then filtered from the bacilli and is the solution tuberculin. Tuberculin is harmless to healthy animals. In the animals afflicted with tuberculosis it produces a rise in temperature which, within certain limits, follows a definite course, usually terminating in 18 to 24 hours after the injection. Occasionally the temperature remains above normal for a longer time. It usually begins to rise in about eight hours, giving a steady but rapid elevation for two to six hours, possibly longer, and a gradual decline. In addition to the rise in temperature there is sometimes a marked nervous chill. It does not injure the diseased animal.

Mint on Muck Soil.

If the owner of muck soil will clean up such land, dredge and ditch it and plant it to peppermint, he can make it yield a handsome profit. Peppermint is tended mostly by horse and plow. Little hand labor is needed. Five crops are harvested from one planting of roots with only two years' work required; it builds up the soil instead of running it down; it is not much affected by insects, nor by wet nor dry seasons; it pays more to the acre than ordinary crops, and can be held for higher prices for years without spoiling.

I advise the man who has a muck swamp to drain it, says a writer in Farm and Home.

After the drainage system is completed rid the soil of all growth, roots and bog. Plow deeply, eight or 10 inches, with a muck plow.

After plowing pick off all roots, chunks and loose stuff. Harrow three or four times, roll and float until your ground is smooth. Make a marker similar to a sled with the runners two feet apart. Weight it heavily and run over the field both ways, forming squares two feet each way. In each cross drop a peppermint root and use a hoe to cover it about four inches deep.

Three or four good cultivatings and hoeings and one or two weedings will kill weed growth on the rankest kind of ground. New ground requires very little attention except to keep the soil stirred. The second year requires more work on new ground than the first, as the rotted sod will spring a weed growth.

Harvest time is determined by a few yellow lower leaves and the glistening appearance of the under side of the leaves, where the oil is deposited. The plant is cut like hay, left to cure for a few days, then hauled to the still and placed in the vats. The vats are large steam-tight tubs, 12 feet high and six to eight feet wide, with a capacity of one-third of a load each. A vat will yield 10 to 12 pounds of oil. The distiller gets a toll of 20 cents a pound for distilling.

Manure Valuable.

Corn is worth 18 cents a bushel when fed to animals, because of the fertilizing value of the manure that results from the feeding process. In other words and figures, whenever a ton of ear corn is fed to livestock the manure as it is produced on the farm when feeding livestock must be saved and protected.

This is done by supplying sufficient bedding on tight floors to absorb the liquids. On some farms the liquid manures are drained to cisterns or pits. Some maintain that the most economical method of applying manure is to put it on the fields just as soon as it is produced. If this cannot be done, then the manure should be stored under cover in a pit. No danger comes to the manure from such handling, provided it is kept well packed.

"Fire-fanging" can be prevented by keeping it very moist.

LIVE STOCK

Be Liberal With Pigs.

It pays to feed the young pig as much as possible, both through the mother and later directly from the trough. Never again will he make such rapid and cheap gains and it pays to keep him growing as rapidly as possible while young. To this end the sow should be given all the good, milk-producing feed she will eat. When the pigs are about a month old they will begin to need something in addition to the mother's milk, even though she is well fed.

Raising Calves.

Scours causes a greater mortality among calves than all other diseases combined. This tremendous loss can be overcome only by paying strict attention to feeding and sanitary conditions. There are two kinds of scours, the white or calf cholera, caused by a germ, and the common, caused by filthy feeding pails, irregular intervals of feeding and sudden changes of food.

I have had little trouble with scours in past years, says a writer. Care is taken to have pails kept sweet and clean, milk fed at right time and proper temperature and clean general surroundings for the calves. As soon as symptoms appear I give from two to six tablespoonfuls of castor oil. This is followed with teaspoon doses of one part salol and two parts subnitrate of bismuth three times daily in the milk. I also have used several commercial preparations and find that they do the work.

All my calves are fed soluble blood flour in teaspoon doses in the milk until they are several months old. This is a splendid prnveetive of scours and is a valuable feed as well, being very rich indigestible protein.

I never had troluble with calf cholera, but know of herds where practically all of the calves died from it. This disease is highly contagious and most always kills the calf. It can be prevented by disinfection of the quarters in which the cows calve and applying strong disinfectants to the navel of the calf as soon as born. The only treatment is by vaccination with calf dysentary serum.

Young Plants as Feed.

In connection with hog feeding tests at the Iowa station some interesting analysis of pasture crops at different stages of development were made. They found, for instance, that green alfalfa contains 35 per cent to 40 per cent protein up to one foot high and that the protein content runs down as the plant gets bigger. Here is a scientific justification of the practice of many farmers in clipping alfalfa for hog pasture at frequent intervals.

Young blue glass balances corn pretty well. It was noticed that hogs will eat the young blue grass when pastured on it with corn fed in a self-feeder. Many have assumed that this was entirely because the older grass was hard and woody.

Tests, however show that 38 per cent of the dry matter of the young blue grass consists of protein and only 10 per cent or 11 per cent in older and mature grass. The 38 per cent protein stage lasts only for a few weeks. This indicates that young fresh blue grass is an excellent pasture, but should not be depended upon for the whole season.

Clover Bloat.

Red clover blossoms contain about 3.6 per cent sugar; alfalfa blossoms, 2.8 per cent; and white clover blossoms, 2.4 per cent. After being eaten by the stock this sugar undergoes rapid fermentation and is converted into carbon dioxide, which causes bloating.

According to the Kentucky experiment station, one quart of 1½ per cent solution of formalin should be given in cases of acute bloating. A wooden block should then be placed in the animals' mouth and it should be given gentle exercise if it can be gotten to its feet. One-half ounce of formalin in one quart of water is the proper solution with which to drench an animal. Formalin is the trade name for a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde gas in water and can be obtained at any drug store.

THE GARDEN

The Potato Plot.

Where only enough potatoes are grown for home use planting is usually done by hand. A furrow may be opened will be a one-shovel plow, and the seed pieces dropped by hand and covered with the hoe or drag. Hand planters are often used where the soil is loose and well prepared. Planting machines which open the furrow, drop the seed pieces and firm the soil over them are in use by commercial growers.

Frequent cultivation of the potato plot throughout the season will check weed growth and maintain a good dust mulch. Many growers practice blind-plowing early in the season; that is, cultivate soil over each row just as the plants appear, then harrow the plot or field crosswise. Other growers consider harrowing the plow occasionally from planting time until the plants are several inches high, the best method of early cultivation. Shallow cultivation during the latter part of the season is not so apt to disturb the formation of tubers.

Setting Out Tomatoes.

Choose a cloudy, damp day for setting out tomato plants, for on such a day the plant breathes out but little water. Set the plants slightly deeper than they grew, tamp them in well and, if very large, clip off a leaf or two. Use only first-class plants. The distance at which to set the plants ranges from 3½ feet to 5 feet, depending upon the richness of the soil.

Cultivating kills weeds and saves the soil moisture. When each pound of tomatoes uses up eight gallons of water, sufficient and shallow cultivation to conserve the moisture supply becomes vitally important. Cultivating deeply often cuts off the roots.

A well-drained, well-fitted, well-aired soil, a liberal supply of plant food to feed the plants properly, and to insure early maturity, combined with color and size, followed by care in cultivation and harvesting, mean good crops of quality fruit.

Worms on Sweet Corn.

Many persons have experienced much annoyance and loss by having their sweet corn infested with worms, which eat and disfigure the ears to such an extent that much loss is experienced.

The worm is known as the corn ear worm, and in the southern states is known as the cotton boll worm, also as the tomato fruit worm, as it is in many parts of the country devouring the ripening tomato.

The most feasible remedy is to dust the silk, soon after it makes its appearance and before the silk begins to dry, with arsenate of lead, making the application with a powder gun. This application of arsenate of lead should be done pretty soon after the silks appear, but not until the silk has received the pollen, which is immediately after the silk has pushed from the ends of the ears.

Some market gardeners think it worth their while to protect the young ears by tying paper bags over the tips of the ears, but this should not be done until pollination is completed. It is usually best to put on these bags three or four days after the silks have appeared beyond the tips of ears.

The early planting of corn will to a great extent prevent the moths from depositing eggs upon it, as the ears will have passed the silking stage by the time these moths appear to lay the eggs which develop into worms.

The pupae of this insect pass the winter in the soil, and wherever the soil conditions will permit it, it is excellent practice to plow infested land intended for raising corn, in the fall, afterward thoroughly harrowing or discing it. This turns up the pupal cells, crushes some of the pupae and exposes many others, and they are destroyed by the winter weather.

It will be readily seen it will pay to plant early varieties of sweet corn, and plant others late enough to escape the period in which these moths are in evidence.

Lime is also said to aid greatly in destroying the pupae and it is excellent to increase fertility.

THE DAIRY

The Milk House.

Our milk house has been in use for over a year and is thoroughly satisfactory, says one man. It is conveniently located, being close to the barn, where the wagons can be easily loaded. The house is 12 by 12 feet, and is a board frame structure with the exception of the floor, which is concrete. There are two windows and two doors which admit plenty of sunshine and fresh air, both of which are necessary in a milk house. The concrete floor slopes toward the middle, where there is a drain-pipe for waste water.

The bottles are washed and filled by hand. There is a coal stove to heat water to wash bottles. As soon as the bottles are clean they are put on shelves to dry. The stove is in one corner and the shelves on the side nearby, so as to get all sunshine available. On another side is a concrete trough 8 feet long and 3 feet wide. Into this trough water runs when needed. Over 100 bottles of milk can very easily be cooled at a time. As soon as bottles are cooled they are put into bottle baskets and put in a wagon. There is a platform at one end, and to this wagons are backed, the bed being level with the platform.

Testing Cream.

One of the most common causes of dissatisfaction on the part of the man who sells cream on the butter-fat basis rises from variations in the test. This is especially true if each can is tested separately, and the best way for the seller to convince himself that the tester is neither careless nor dishonest is to secure a little outfit for himself.

A change in the speed of the separator immediately causes a change in the tests of the cream, the higher the speed the greater the amount of skim milk thrown out and so the higher the test of the cream secured. Puting it another way, a low speed results in a larger quantity of thinner cream.

The use of the float does not always insure a uniform flow of milk into the separator, because the faucet may not always be opened equally wide and the flow will be more rapid when the tank is full than when it is nearly empty. Anything which makes the inflow more rapid will increase the proportion of skim milk which goes through, and lower the test of the cream secured.

The amount of water used in flushing may easily be varied a pint or more, and this without any other cause or variation may change the test by two, three, or even four or five per cent.

The milk of an entire herd may rise or fall in its test from day to day because of excitement or change in the weather. If the milk of a herd, whose average test is four per cent, is ordinarily so separated that the cream tests 40 per cent fat, the test will suddenly rise to 42.5 per cent if the milk of the herd is suddenly raised to 4.25 per cent without any change in method of separating.

The test is, of course, readily controlled by means of the cream screw, but as it is seldom changed in this way, on the average farm, there should be no trouble because of variation from this source.

Variations in cream tests are practically never caused by changes in the feed of the cow, as every well informed cream seller is now aware.

Mistakes are most likely to result from carelessness in taking samples, as they must be very carefully and skillfully taken if they are to tell the truth and result in a fair payment, but actual dishonesty is probably much rarer than many sellers believe. A clever thief would manipulate reported test in such a way as not to arouse suspicion that an honest report sometimes brings up in the mind of the man who does not consider all the possible hidden causes of variation.

THE ORCHARD

Spraying and Blight.

Spraying will not control blight on fruit trees. The only method of keeping this disease in check is to cut out the blighted limbs, making the cut about six inches below any signs of the blighted condition. The wounds should be disinfected with strong lime-sulphur solution or any other suitable disinfectant.

Trees which are susceptible to the blight are either old trees which are weakened, or young trees which are making too rapid growth. Blight in an orchard is often best checked by using some means of checking the growth of the trees, such as leaving the orchard in sod, keeping fertilizers from the orchard, and very light pruning, if any.

There are seasons when blight is worse than in others, because of the weather conditions, and during the past two years it has been quite serious in most all parts of the country. This is a bacterial disease, and winters over in what is called blight cankers on the larger limbs and trunks of the trees. These cankers are the source of infection the following year, and one of the chief preventive measures is to cut out these cankers early in the season before any growth starts. In cutting them out, the wounds left should be disinfected as in the case of removing the blighted limbs.

The best formulas for spraying apple trees and any other fruit trees except the peach, is concentrated lime-sulphur at the strength of one to 40 for apples and one to 50 for the other fruits, and two and a half pounds of arsenate of lead. The first spraying should be made just as the pink of the blossom shows. This should be followed by another application as the blossom petals are dropping. In about two weeks the trees should be sprayed again, and winter varieties of apples should have another application for the second brood of codling moth about the first of August.

All fruit trees except the peach should receive the first three applications. Plums should receive a spraying after that at intervals of two weeks, until within about a month of ripening time. No fruit should be sprayed within a month of ripening time, because sufficient time should be allowed for the removal of all traces of the spray material by the weather before the fruit is harvested.

Raising Jap Plums.

What Japanese plums to plant is perhaps best indicated by the preferences of Western New York plum growers, writes one man. Many varieties have been tried and discarded because of inferiority in bearing, shipping or edible quality, but the two that have stood the test and are being planted most are Abundance and Burbank. Neither of these compare in edible quality with some of the European varieties, such as Green Gage, but they are prolific and of fair quality. Of the two Burbank is perhaps the better in both these respects.

Both are attractive in color and are not disappointing to the buyer as are many of the other Japanese varieties and even some of the European kinds, such as Lombard. Satsuma is coming into prominence also in western New York, especially for canning and preserving. Its chief fault is that in some places it is a little shy in bearing.

Red Apple Bug.

The apple red bug is a comparatively new pest, but it has done an enormous amount of damage in apple orchards in many parts of New York for the past two or three seasons. It is not often seen, but the results of its work are all too apparent at picking time, when the fruit is found to be more or less deformed so that it will not pass for "A" grade. The injury is caused by punctures which the insect makes in young apples in order to suck out the juice. The tissue does not develop normally around these punctures and a slight depression is left in the fruit. A small, greenish core may also be seen when cutting across one of these depressions, of which there may be as many as 100 on a single apple. The Northern Spy seems to be especially subject to attack by this insect.

The remedy is to spray with some contact insecticide, when the insects are present and before they begin to work on the young fruit. Experiment stations agree that a tobacco extract is effective in controlling this insect. It may be used at the rate of one part of the commercial mixture to 1,000 parts water, or it may be used in connection with lime sulphur and arsenate of lead at the same rate. Spray first, just as the blossoms begin to show pink, and again just after the petals fall. The spraying must be thorough, as the insects must be nit with the spray to be destroyed. This insect should not be confused with the cherry leaf beetle, which was especially serious on cherries last year.

POULTRY

Deep Litter for Feeding.

So much has been written about the feeding of poultry that confusion often results when the practical farmer attempts to put into operation the principles he has learned, writes a raiser. Nearly every hen will lay a few eggs, but there is no profit until she lays enough eggs to sell at a price exceeding the cost of production. Where all feed must be purchased, it has been found that the feed cost of keeping a hen will vary from 65 cents to $1.00 a year.

We find the best plan is to have a deep litter on the floor of the poultry house, so that grain thrown among it will keep the chickens hustling and contented. This produces more eggs. I do not raise poultry on a very large scale, but keep wheat, bran and oyster shells before them at all times; also plenty of milk. In the winter I cook vegetables, mix in red pepper and give them a hot mash for breakfast.

The chicks do splendidly on oats in the winter. I first heat the oats in the oven, slightly browning them. In the molting season I feed the flock well and give sunflower seed twice a week. I also feed corn as it will help to put on flesh. By the time they are through molting they will be in good condition to lay. When the molting is over, I feed more heavily with wheat.

I have a yard of Buff Orpington fowls and a yard of crossbreds, which are a cross between the Langshan and the Black Sumatra game. I also have a few Orpington and Langshan crosses. The latter fowls beat my pure bred chickens when it comes to laying. I have had pure bred Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red hens, which, under the best of care, would not lay until they were a year old. My Orpington pullets lay when they are five months old. The general price of eggs in the winter in our section runs from 40 to 50 cents a dozen. I think there is more money in the business when a poultryman can produce his own feed.

Worms for Hens.

We know the hens are fond of earth worms and there are many morsels of food selected from fresh earth by the hens; therefore, it is a good plan to turn some earth over in the pen each day with a spade, says a writer in Farm and Home. This should be done each morning as the earth worms come to the surface each night, then go back into the earth when the sun comes up. Therefore, the work should be done between daylight and sun up. If it cannot be done at this time, some boards or an old door should be laid on the ground where the digging is to be done. This protects the worms so they remain near the surface. A space of soil three feet square turned over each morning will furnish 20 hens with fresh earth to work in during the day and by moving systematically about the yard it will prevent the soil from becoming contaminated with disease.

Ash for Chicks.

A rapidly growing chick gains not only in flesh, but makes bone at the same rate and in order to make this necessary bone growth, a large amount of ash is required in the form of lime and phosphates. Some of this is furnished from vegetable juices, but it must also be furnished from animal and mineral sources. Shell and grit are the two most common mineral sources, while beef scrap and granulated bone are the most common sources. Beef scrap should not be fed in excess, so bone is the most reliable source from which to obtain the bulk of this animal requirement.

FARM BRIEFS

Spraying should be a community affair. The farmer who sprays his orchard for scale does not enjoy watching the English sparrows carry the scale from the neighbor's orchard across the road.

Feed sour milk or beef scrap to help build muscle, feathers and bone. One per cent of bone meal should also be included in the ration.

The trouble of feeding alfalfa hay to horses is not so much with the hay as with the method of feeding. Filling the mangers morning, noon and night and allowing the horses to eat all they will, makes them soft and windy and causes excessive urination. It is so palatable that they overeat. If fed in connection with English hay and not over 12 pounds per day of hay to each 1,000 pounds weight, the horses will thrive amazingly.

Bridles should be adjusted to bring the blinds (if they are used) opposite the eyes, and the bit should rest upon the bars of the mouth (directly opposite the slight depression in the lower jaw, in which the curb chain bears.)

Leg weakness results from lack of bone-making feed.

By plowing or spading up the poultry yard two or three times during the summer months, the fowls not only get the beneficial effect of the purifying influence of the freshly turned soil, but the manure is turned under, and considerable excellent food is obtained by the scratching birds.

The important point in picking strawberries, and other berries, too, for that matter, is to get all the ripe fruit that is ready for market every day, as overlooked berries are usually over-ripe by the following day.

Sell rich cream. Keep the skim milk at home for feeding to the calves, chickens and pigs.

The government seed laboratory reports that it has discovered sweet clover seed is being adulterated and misbranded. There are three kinds of sweet clover. These are being mixed and some are sold as alfalfa.

Sell the old hens. The best layers are the pullets.

Swiss chard and rape will furnish an abundance of green food all through the season. The large lower leaves may be broken off weekly until frost kills the plants in November.

The value of blue grass for hogs as shown by tests made at the Missouri station. During a five-year period the average amount of pork produced from an acre of blue grass amounted to $3[illegible] when the live weight value of hogs was calculated at 8 cents per pound.

Hoe away from onions instead of hilling up; they spread out and grow much better. If truck farming a little hand hoe, the blade about the size of your thumb, is a wonderful time saver in weeding seed onions. They can be made by any blacksmith and cost but a few cents.

Strawberries should be graded same as any other fruit. Spread them carefully on a table and sort them into three grades—fancy, No. 1 and culls.

Why does not every farmer erect a neat shade of some sort over his water tank or trough? An opening only on one side is all that is necessary. Such a protection keeps out snow and sleet in winter and the hot sun in summer.

Approximately 85 per cent of the losses of cattle on the national forest ranges due to poisonous plants are caused by the tall larkspur.

Plant a long row of bush lima beans. They are mighty good "garden sass" and can be cooked in a variety of ways either green or dried.

The striped squash bug won't bother plants that are sprayed with a thin solution made as follows: In a pail gather fresh cow droppings, fill the pail two-thirds full of water, then stir till well mixed, and sprinkle the plants thoroughly. The bugs will take their meals some other place.

Clean out the litter and filth so that the poultry houses can be thoroughly sprayed. Straw litter makes a fine place for the red mites.

The yolk of the egg is taken into the chick's body just before hatching. Nature has provided the yolk as nourishment for the first three or four days of the chick's life. Early feeding deranges digestion and results in white diarrhea so common among chicks.

The vacant hog lot is a prolific field for weeds. It contains much fertility which should be utilized in growing a profitable crop. A few hours' work will prepare it for a good crop of millet, corn, pumpkins or squashes.

Only $2 DOWN and One Year To Pay

For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY

No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 95 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only $2 down and a year to pay.

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outlast three or four ordinary roofs—yet they actually cost less! No painting or repairs necessary; rot- fire- weather—rust-proof. Insurance cost is less because Edwards guarantee their roof against lightning. Easy to lay—no special tools needed.

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Wheat averaged in 1915 over 25 bushels per acre
Oats averaged in 1915 over 45 bushels per acre
Barley averaged in 1915 over 40 bushels per acre

Prices are high, markets convenient, excellent land low in price either improved or otherwise, ranging from $12 to $30 per acre. Free homestead lands are plentiful and not far from railway lines and convenient to good schools and churches. The climate is healthful.

There is no war tax on land, nor is there any conscription. For complete information as to best locations for settlement, reduced railroad rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, address

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NO PASSPORTS ARE NECESSARY TO ENTER CANADA.

WANTS TRENCHES ALONG CANAL

General Edwards Tells War Department They're Necessary for Defense.

Washingotn, May 24.—Permanent trenches are to be built along the Panama canal for use of the American forces, in case an invading force ever attempts to land on the isthmus.

It became known to day that Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, in a memorandum submitted to the war department, has outlined completely where and how the trenches are to be built.

"The experiences of the French along their northern and eastern frontiers are more than enough to convince us of the value and positive necessity of taking effective and thorough measures in time of peace to resist an invading force," the memorandum states. "The present war has demonstrated that forts such as those at Liege, Namur, Metz and Verdun are no longer as efficacious in stopping the enemy as are well constructed infantry trenches. If, previous to the breaking out of the war, the French had prepared such trenches as they now hold along their northern and eastern frontiers it is probable that French territory would not now be occupied by German troops.

The memorandum further says that it is "especially important that the lands east and west of the Atlantic entrance be secured at once and work already begun be continued as rapidly as possible."

With those lands and areas adjoining the present canal zone, in the hands of any other power, it was pointed out, the canal could not be held in case of attack from land. To guard against troops landing easily, at either end of the canal, out of range of the big gun fortifications at the entrances, the scheme proposed a vast system of underwater wire entanglements. An entire army division, comprising about 22,000 men, in addition to the coast artillery troops, to man the bateries at either end of the canal, is recommended as necessary for the defense of the canal zone.

$2,500,000 FIRM STARTED TO MAKE LIQUID OXYGEN

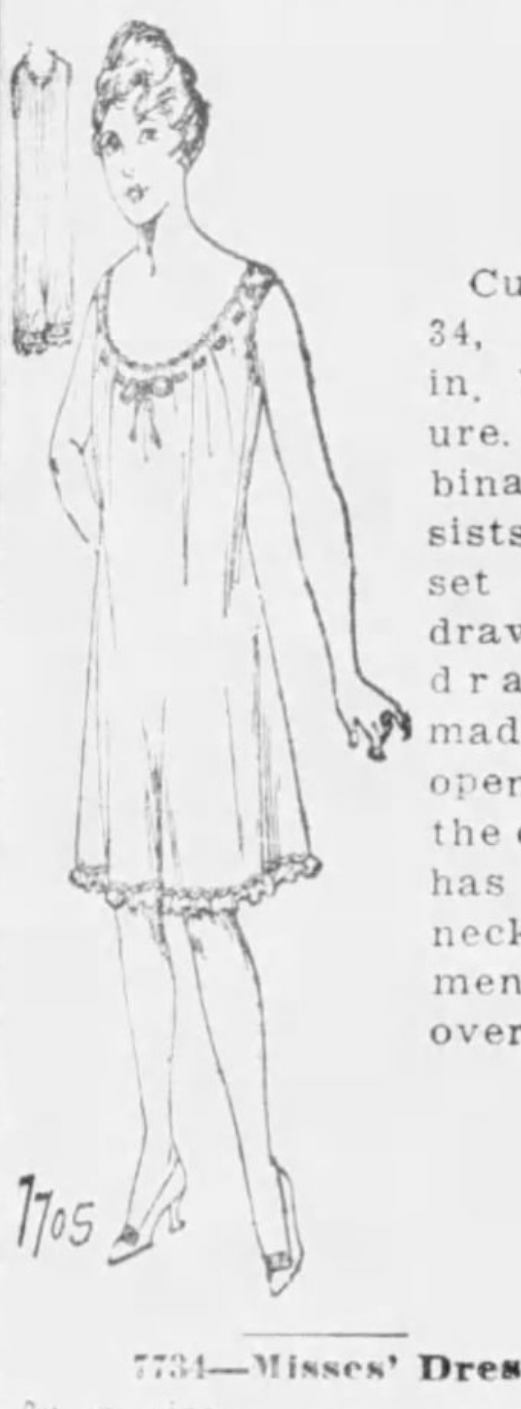
New York, May 25.—L'Air Liquide, the liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen produced from the air by a process invented by the French chemist, Georges Claude, and said to have been used by the Germans as their own invention in procuring basic products for explosives, is to be manufactured in this country by a $2,500,000 company, which has purchased the American rights to the French patents. The company has eight plants in operation at Philadelphia, Broklyn, Newark, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Chicago, while seven others are in course of construction.

BLADE PATTERNS
LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

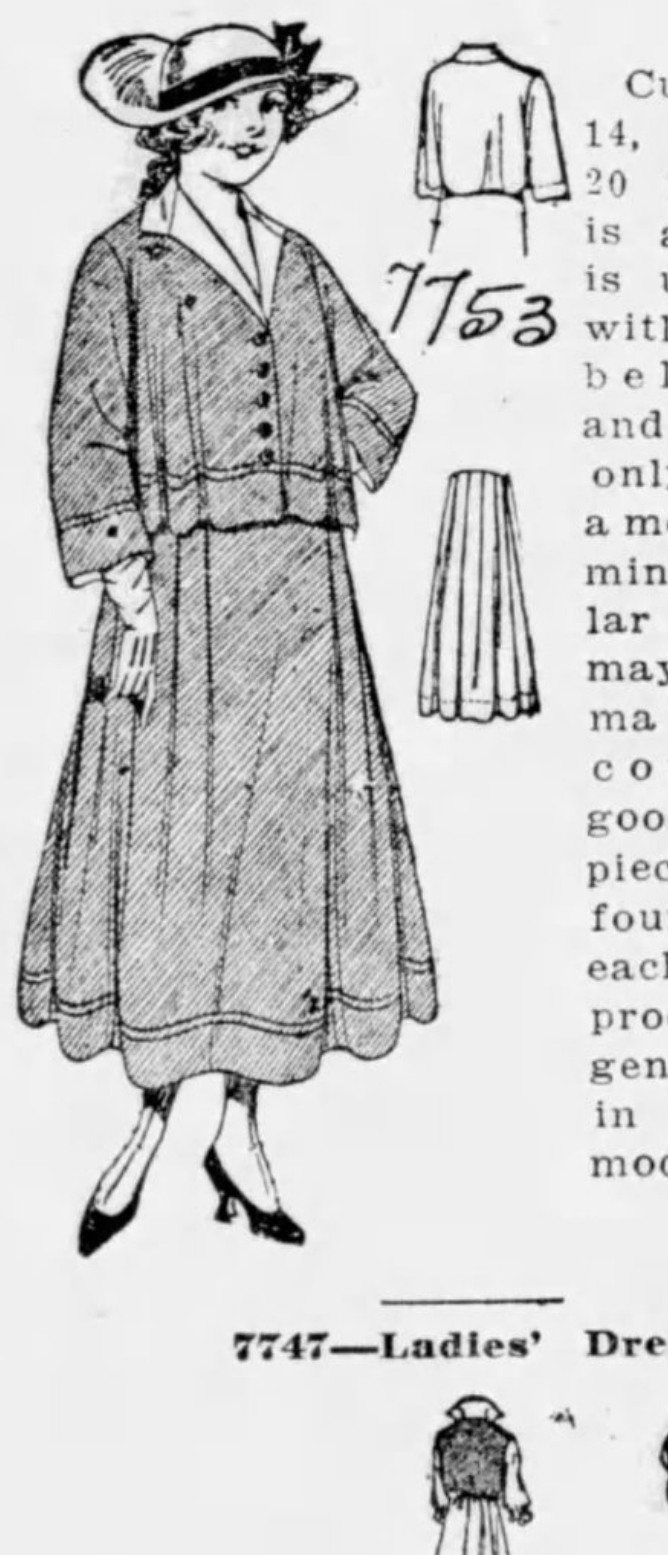
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7705—Ladies' Combination.



Cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 in. bust measure. This combination consists of a corset cover and drawers. The drawers are made in the open style and the corset cover has a round neck. The garment slips on over the head.

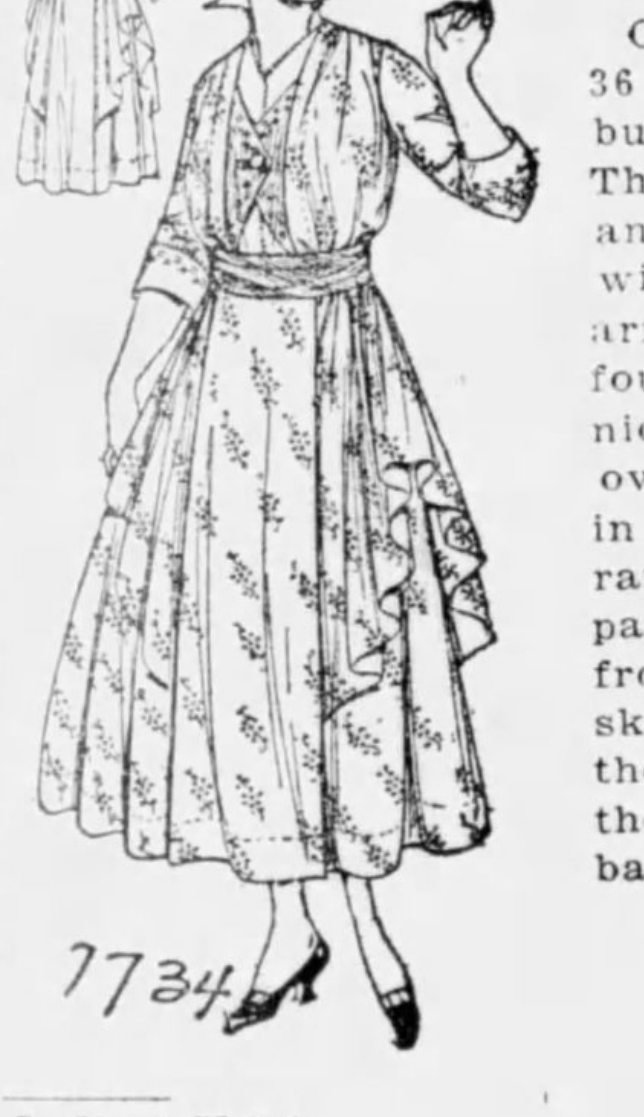
7753—Misses' Suit.



Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. This is a suit that is ultra smart with its unbelted coat and having only braid as a modest trimming. The collar and revers may be of self material or contrasting goods. The one piece skirt has four plaits in each half to produce the generous sweep in fashionable models.

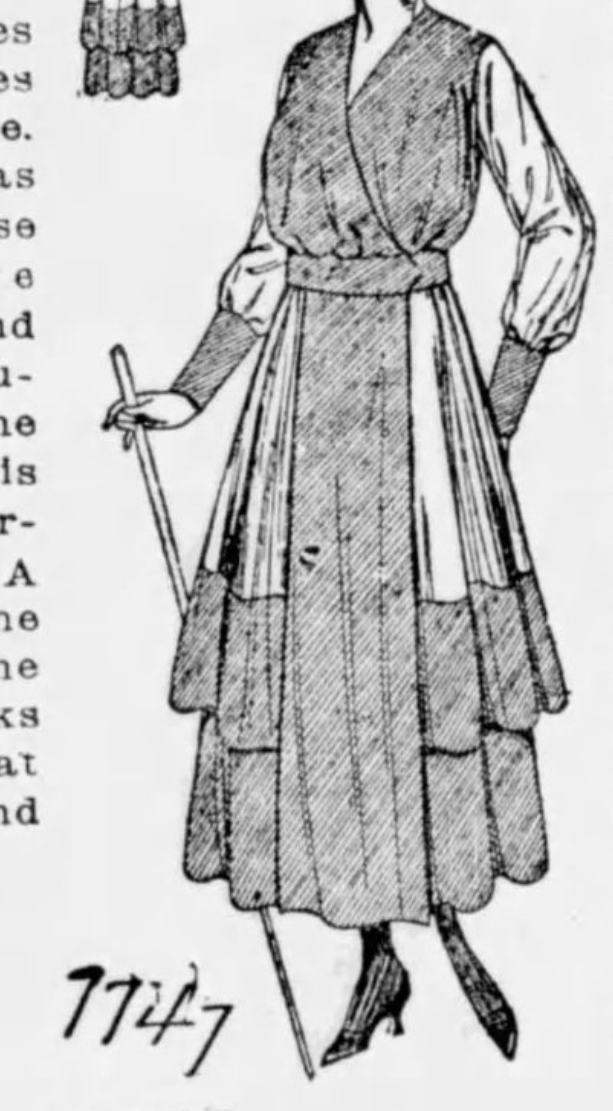
7734—Misses' Dress.

Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. This is a design that affords opportunity to indulge in richness of taste, with a fancy vest that is only partly revealed by revers of silk that are very fetching. The high flare collar is introduced and is of material that forms the vest and cuffs. The two gored skirt has a tunic draped in cascade effect at the side gores.

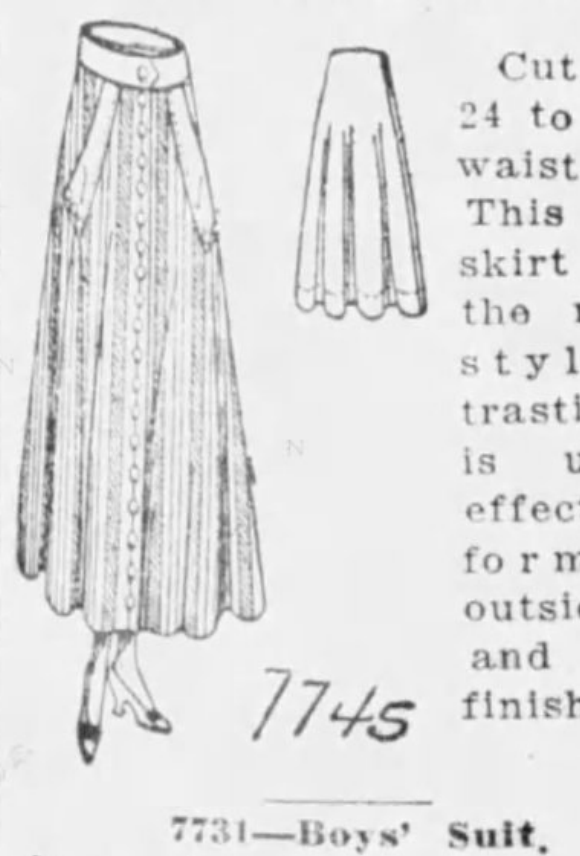


7747—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. This dress has an overblouse with large armholes and four gored tunic skirt. The overblouse is in surplice arrangement, A panel down the front of the skirt marks the tunic at the side and back gores.

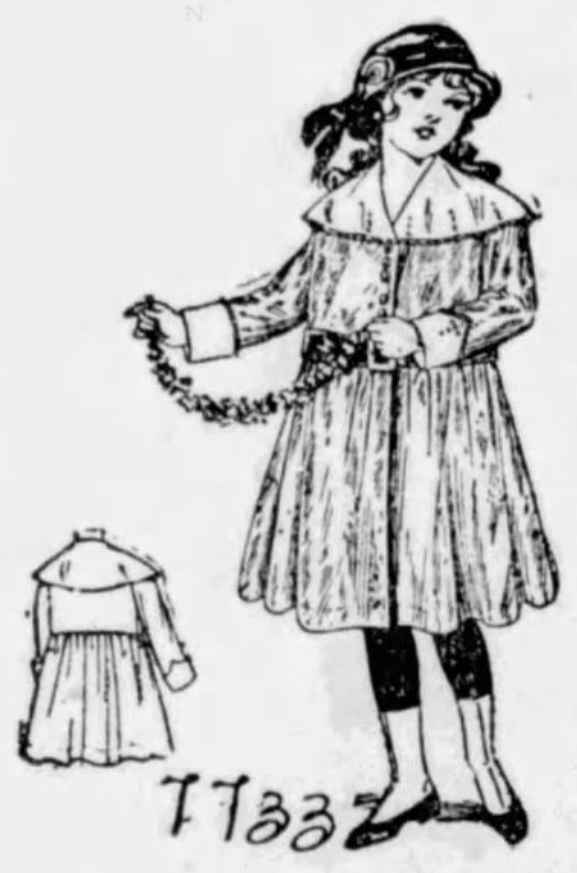


7745—Ladies' Skirt.



Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. This 3-gored skirt is up to the minute in style. Contrasting goods is used very effectively in forming the outside belt and pocket finish.

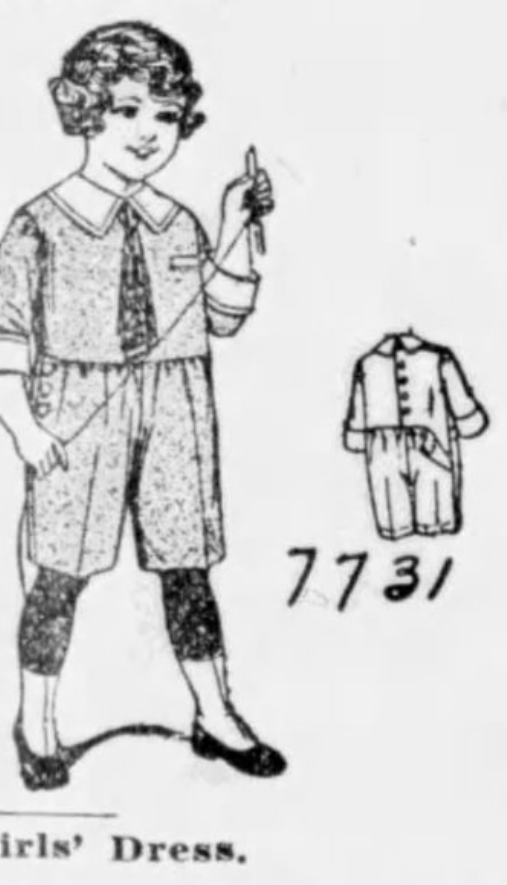
7733—Children's Coat.



Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. New styles and in good taste is this children's coat with a cape collar which tones up the garment by being made of contrasting goods. The skirt section gathered to the body section, is well defined by a stitched seam over which a separate belt is arranged.

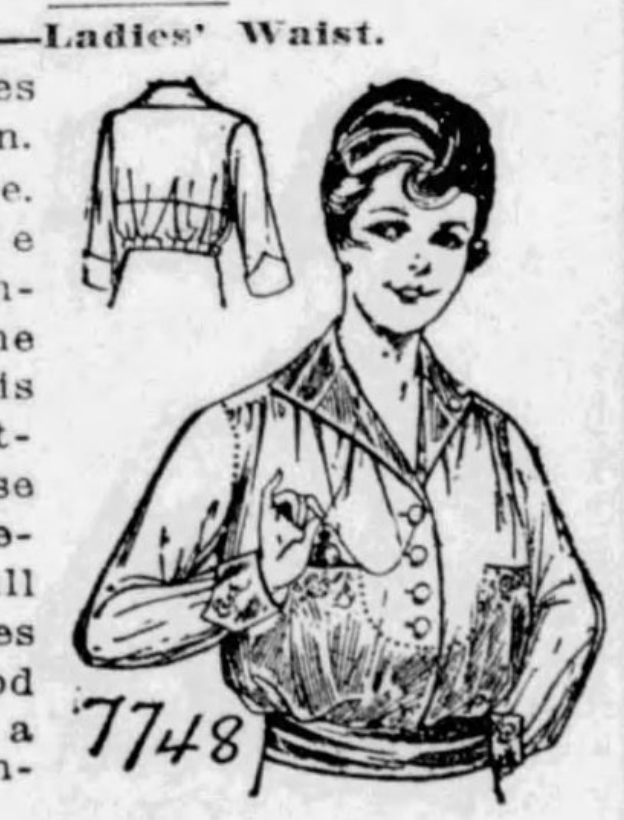
7731—Boys' Suit.

Cut in sizes 2 and 4 years. Picturing the newest in boys' suit, this model shows a collar of neat and comfortable cut, in contrasting goods and cuff of sleeves harmonizing. The closing of the plain waist is at the back. The trousers have side fastening.

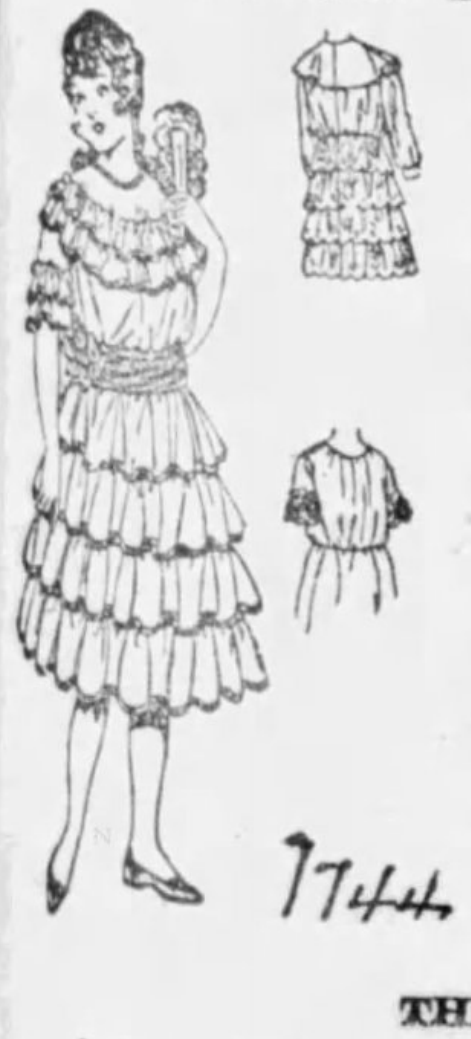


7748—Ladies' Waist.

Cut in sizes 36 to 42 in. bust measure. This simple blouse, gathered at the shoulders, is made attractive by the use of two materials. The full long sleeves are in good style with a neat, turn-back cuff.

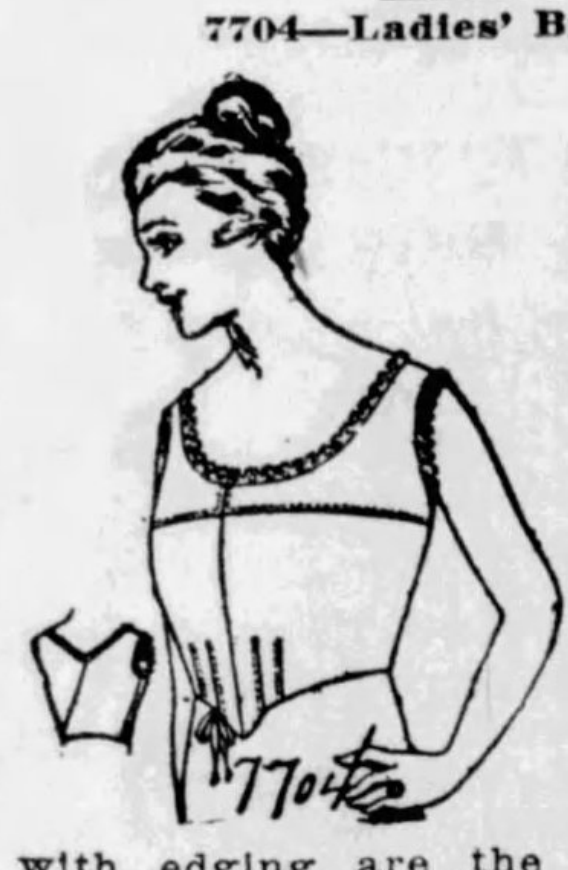


7744—Girls' Dress.



Cut in sizes 8 to 14 years. A charmingly quaint little frock made of net, taffeta, silk batiste or other of the frilly fluffy materials, that will delight the most exacting mother and daughter. The ruffles are four deep in the skirt that is attached to a body lining.

7704—Ladies' Brassiere.



Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Especially suited to stout figures, this brassiere will find favor because of the comfortable and well fitting lines. A shallow yoke front, V neck at the back, darts at waistline to better shape the figure, and the finishing of the armholes with edging are the noticeable features.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

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Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 22G, Boston." Sold everywhere.

VILLA LEADER IS KILLED IN BATTLE

Candelario Cervantes and Another Slain in Combat With U. S. Troops.

Field Headquarters, near Namiquipa, Mex., May 25.—Via Radio to Columbus, N. M., May 26.—Candelario Cervantes, the Villa bandit leader, was killed by American troops, south of Cruces today. One other Mexican, Jose Bencorne, and an American were killed. Two Americans were wounded.

When the engagement began the bandits outnumbered the Americans two to one, there being 20 of them. The engagement lasted almost an hour, with a hot interchange of bullets. The reinforcements from the Seventeenth came in sight and the bandits broge for the hills.

Cervante's home was in Namiquipa. He had been a thorn in the side of the army in northern Chihuahua ever since the expedition began, as he had succeeded in avoiding persistent cavalry searchers. His death probably means the breaking up of the Villa followers in this section.

General Pershing was gratified over the latest fight, saying that there remain only a few scattered bands of marauders to be hunted down.

Columbus, N. H., May 26.—Carranza soldiers and civilians at Casas Grandes stoned an American truck train in command of Captain Harper, coming north of Namiquipa on Wednesday afternoon, injuring a truck squad foreman and several drivers.

The train arrived here today with an account of the attack. Acting on orders from Capt. Harper, the Americans fired no retaliatory shots at their assailants, but merely put on additional speed and drew away in a shower of stones and clubs.

The men's hurts are painful but not serious.

$9,000,000 IN FUSES ORDERED IN AMERICA

New York, May 24.—The American Locomotive Co. has obtained an order for 2,200,000 time fuses from the British government to a total value of about $9,000,000. The contract specifies that deliveries shall be completed by the end of this year. At the locomotive company offices it was said that the order would be sub'et, part going to the Nathan Manufacturing Co. and the rest of it to the Westinghouse Airbrake Co.

SCHWAB MAKES GIFT OF $100,000 CONCERT HALL

Bethlehem, May 24.—Charles M. Schwab announced yesterday a gift to Bethlehem in the form of a $100,000 concert hall, which will be large enough to seat 2,500 persons.

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $5.40
6 POUND FEATHER PILLOWS $1.00 PER PAIR
New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful Free Offer. Agents wanted. Address Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept 1156 Greensboro, N. C.

Turn Your Spare Time To Advantage. This Elegant

Dinner Set Given You Without Expense.

You Need No Money. We Trust You. We Pay Freight.

What more satisfaction or pleasure could you have than to possess a Dinner Set, so beautiful and so attractive that it would be a joy to your heart and the envy of your friends & neighbors. Here is the way to get it without costing you a single cent. If you will distribute only 12 pounds of our High Grade Belle Baking Powder, giving with each pound a beautiful Cut Glass Pattern Pitcher & Six Glasses FREE, as per Plan No. 2509, we will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE this beautiful floral decorated 52-Pc. Full Size China Dinner Set. Many other bargains equally as attractive. Also hundreds of other handsome premiums, such as Furniture, Lamps, Graniteware, Rugs, Dishes, Silverware, Clocks, Linens, Etc. to select from, or we will pay you Large Cash Commissions.

Our "Direct Sales Plan"

Is so simple and easy, any one without experience can understand it. We don't try to sell YOU anything. We want you to introduce our groceries and family supplies in your locality. Every home is a certain sale. Since 1897, we have furnished thousands of homes and pleased millions of customers. NO LICENSE NEEDED. WE PROTECT YOU. Best of all, NO MONEY IS NEEDED.

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On your premiums and customers' goods and allow you 30 days' time to deliver and collect. In this way you see and know that everything is just as advertised before paying us. Therefore, from beginning to end of transaction you do not invest a penny of your own. Our reliability and the quality of our goods are unquestioned.

Special FREE Present.

A handsome 26-Piece Silverine Knife, Fork and Spoon Set, a 7-Piece High Grade Granite Kitchen Set or a 10-Piece Decorated Toilet Set is given FREE of cost or work of any kind whatsoever, to encourage our agents in getting started and to promote quick work. We also give Elegant Presents for appointing one or more Agents to work for us. Write for our FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT and particulars. If you decide not to get up an order, you may keep everything we send you FREE of charge for your trouble in answering this advertisement. You advance no money. You have nothing to risk. A 2 cent stamp or post card is your only expense. WRITE TODAY.

THE PURE FOOD CO., 199 W. Pearl St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

PROHIBITION HAS ITS HAT IN RING

Committee of 60 Will Try to Force Dry Plank in Three Party Platforms.

Chicago, May 27.—National prohibition today cast its hat into the ring of national politics.

Through circulars sent out from here and through headquarters in New York, the committee of 60 on prohibition announces its intention to force, if possible, all three parties to put a prohibition plank in its platform this year. The committee is composed largely of educators and men who have been active in fighting the liquor traffic. It is not yet associated with the national prohibition party.

Initial efforts are being directed toward forming a "five million club" for suppression of the traffic. Already, according to the circulars, one million names have been obtained to demand prohibition.

David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford university, is honorary president of the committee. Daniel A. Poling, of Boston, is the active head. Among its members are Irving Fisher, of Yale; Luther Burbank, Edward A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin; Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; William Allen White, editor of Emporia, Kansas; former Gov. Hanley, of Indiana; former Gov. Vansant, of Minnesota; Bishop William Bell, of Los Angeles and many others.

Failing to have at least one party enter a prohibition plank, the committee will wield its influence independent of party politics.

The advent of the committee into the national turmoil gave condidates' managers already on the ground here much food for thought today. It was the principal topic of conversation along "Candidates' Row."

Chairman Charles D. Hilles has remained inaccessible to reporters and politicians alike since his arrival. He did not register at his hotel. His telephone remains unanswered. There was a disposition on the part of some of the "rail birds" to make mystery of his seclusion.

There was a lull in the fervid promotion of campaigns today. Managers seemed to be resting in expectation of a strenuous week starting Monday.

MAINTAINS BAN ON AMUSEMENTS

Methodist Conference, by Vote of 435 to 360, Declares to Remove Clause.

Saratoga Springs, May 25.—The Methodist general conference refused, today, by a vote of 435 to 360, to remove from the discipline of the church the clause which yprovides the penalty of expulsion for church members who play cards, dance and attend the theatre.

The foreign and colored delgates voted almost solidly against any change, while the principal support came fro mthe cities.

More stringent regulation regarding the remarriage by Methodist ministers of divorced persons are provided in a report submitted to the general conference today by the committee on the state of the church. The church has never recognized any cause for divorce except infidelity and has always forbidden remarriage in any case where a divorced wife or husband is living. By the proposed change, a minister who performs such a marriage is guilty of maladministration and is to be held answerable to his conference.

Total abstinence by Methodist church members from the use of tobacco is urged in another report, which states:

"We record our solemn judgment that the habitual use of tobacco is a practice out of harmony with the best Christian life."

Polygamy and the social evil are condemned by the committee on temperance and public morals. The enactment of laws prohibiting the former is urged.

Regarding the social evil, the committee asserts that neither segregation nor punishment by fines is a remedy. The community should officially expel and disperse vice, it continues, and the state should privide industrial settlements for the mentally deficient and an honest place in society for those mentally capable.

THE RICHES OWNED BY FARMERS

The American farmer today represents a new generation of intelligent, independent, thrifty people with money and inclination to be progressive. The farm products of this year bring to the farmers and planters probably five billion dollars, which would prove that they could corner the money market of this country if they got together and used it as one man. Strength, strenuosity and the future health of the American people depend upon our country folks. As a rule, country folk are healthier than those who live in our crowded cities. Consumption is a disease of civilization. Life in the open air and sunshine gives vitality and health. Nature is the great teacher and developer of mankind. People have more faith in a remedy which is taken from Nature, from the vegetable kingdom, than from any other source. A remedy which has enjoyed a grand reputation for nearly half a century is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, an alterative extract taken from barks, roots with pure glycerine, without the use of a particle of alcohol or narcotics. This medicine goes to the root of disease by imitating Nature's methods of restoring waste of tissue and impoverishment of the blood and nervous force. This "Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce coaxes the digestive functions and helps in the assimilation of food, or rather takes from the food just the nutriment the blood requires.

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DAVID DUNNE

by

B. K. MANIATES

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Continued from First Page

He's doin' purty fair with it, though. If only Jud—"

He stopped, with a sigh, and Rhody hastened to change the subject.

"You're a-lookin' spry tonight, Barnabas. I hain't seen you look so spruce in a long time."

"You look mighty tasty yerself, Rhody."

This interchange of compliments was interrupted by the announcement of supper.

"I never set down to sech a repast," thought Miss Rhody. "I'm glad I didn't feed much today. I don't know whether to take chickin twice, or to try all them meltin', flaky lookin' pies. And jest see them layer cakes!"

After supper adjournment was made to the barn, where the fiddles were already swinging madly. Every one caught the spirit, and even Miss Rhody finally succumbed to Barnabas' insistence. Pennyroyal captured Uncle Larimy, and when Janey whirled away in the arms of a schoolmate, David, who had never learned to dance, stood isolated. He felt lonely and depressed, and recalled the expression in which Joe Forbes had explained life after he had acquired a stepmother. "I was always on the edge of the fireside," he had said.

"Dave," expostulated Uncle Barnabas, as soon as he could get his breath after the last dance, "you'd better eddicate yer heels as well as yer head. It's unnateral fer a colt and a boy not to kick up their heels. You don't never want to be a looker-on at nuthin' excep' from ch'ice. You'd orter be a stand-in on everything that's a-goin' instead of a stand-by. The stand-bys never git nowhar."

Part II.

CHAPTER I.

David Dunne at 18 was graduated from the high school in Lafferton after five colorless years in which study and farm work alternated. Throughout this period he had continued to incur the rancor of Jud, whose youthful scrapes had gradually developed into brawls and carousals. The Judge periodically extricated him from serious entanglements, and Barnabas continued optimistic in his expectations of a time when Jud should "settle." On one occasion Jud sneeringly accused David of "working the old man for a share in the farm," and taunted him with the fact that he was big enough and strong enough to hustle for himself without living on charity. David started on a tramp through the woods to face the old issue and decide his fate. He had then one more year before he could finish school and carry out a long-cherished dream of college.

He was at a loss to know just where to turn at the present time for a home where he could work for his board and attend school. The Judge and M'ri had gone abroad; Joe was on his ranch; the farmers needed no additional help.

He had been walking swiftly in unison with his thoughts, and when he came out of the woods into the open he was only a mile downstream from town. Upon the river bank stood Uncle Larimy, skillfully swirling his line.

"Wanter try yer luck, Dave?"

"I have no luck just now, Uncle Larimy," replied the boy sadly.

Uncle Larimy shot him a quick, sidelong glance.

"Then move on, Dave, and chase arter it. Thar's allers luck somewhar. Jest like fishin'. You can't set in one spot and wait for luck tew come to you like old Zeke Foss does. You must keep a-castin'."

"I don't know where to cast, Uncle Larimy."

Uncle Larimy pondered. He knew that Jud was home, and he divined David's trend of thought.

"You can't stick to a plank allers, Dave, ef you wanter amount tew anything. Strike out bold, and swim without any life presarvers. You might jest as well be a sleepy old cat in a corner as to go smoothsailin' through life."

"I feel that I have got to strike out, and at once, Uncle Larimy, but I don't just know where to strike."

"Wal, Dave, it's what we've all got to find out fer ourselves. It's a leap in the dark like, and ef you don't land nowhere, take another leap, and keep a-goin' somewhar."

Dave wended his way homeward, pondering over Uncle Larimy's philosophy. When he went with Barnabas to do the milking that night he broached the subject of leaving the farm.

"I know how Jud feels about my being here, Uncle Barnabas."

"What did he say to you?" asked the old man anxiously.

conversation. He is right. And if I stay here, he will run away to sea. He

"Nothing. I overheard a part of your told the fellows in Lafferton he would."

"You are going to stay, David."

"You won't like to think you drove your son away. If he gets into trouble, both you and I will feel we are to blame."

"Dave, I see why the Jedge hes got it all cut out fer you to be a lawyer. You've got the argyin' habit strong. But you can't argue me into what I see is wrong. This is the place fer you to be, and Jud'll hev to come outen his spell."

"Then let me go away until he does. You must give him every chance."

"Where'll you go?" asked Barnabas curiously.

"I don't know yet," said the boy, "but I'll think out a plan tonight."

It was Jud, after all, who cut the Gordian knot, and made one of his welcome disappearances, which lasted until David was ready to start in college. His savings, that he had accumulated by field work in the summers and a very successful poultry business for six years, netted him $400.

"One hundred dollars for each year," he thought exultantly. "That will be ample with the work I shall find to do."

Then he made known to his friends his long-cherished scheme of working his way through college. The Judge laughed.

"Your $400, David, will barely get you through the first year. After that, I shall gladly pay your expenses, for as soon as you are admitted to the bar you are to come into my office, of course."

David demurred.

"I shall work my way through college," he said firmly.

He next told Barnabas of his intention and the Judge's offer which he had declined.

"I'm glad you refused, Dave. You'll only be in his office till you're ripe fer what I kin make you. I've larnt that the law is a good foundation as a sure steppin' stone tew it, so you kin hev a taste of it. But the Jedge ain't a-goin' to pay yer expenses."

"I don't mean that he shall," replied David. "I want to pay my own way."

"I'm a-going to send you tew college and send you right. No starvin' and garret plan fer you. I've let Joe and the Jedge do fer you as much as they're a-goin' to, but you're mine from now on. It's what I'd do fer my own son if he cared fer books, and you're as near to me ez ef you were my son."

"It's to much, Uncle Barnabas."

"And, David," he continued, unheeding the interruption, "I hope you'll really be my son some day."

A look of such exquisite happiness came into the young eyes that Barnabas put out his hand silently. In the firm hand clasp they both understood.

"I am not going to let you help me through college, though, Uncle Barnabas. It has always been my dream to earn my own education. When you pay for anything yourself, it seems so much more your own than when it's a gift."

"Let him, Barnabas," again counseled Uncle Larimy. "Folks must feed diff'rent. Thar's the sweet-fed which must allers hev sugar, but salt's the savor for Dave. He's the kind that flourishes best in the shade."

Janey wrote to Joe of David's plan, and there promptly came a check for $1,000, which David as promptly returned.

To Be Continued.

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"FOOD DICTATOR" AID TO GERMANY

His Appointment Hailed as Insuring Distribution at at Low Price.

Berlin, May 24.—Although a late winter may retard crops in Germany, the announcement of the creation of a food dictatorship in the empire has caused a feeling of relief, for it insures equal distribution and prohibition of exorbitant prices.

"The food dictator," Adelph Tortilovitz von Batocki, former oberst president of East Prussia, has plenary powers, and his authority is second only to that of the Kaiser himself. Herr von Batocki is known as a "strong man," and the choice is generally hailed with approval, although the newspapers are warning the people not to expect revolutionary remedies immediately.

Herr von Batocki has already entered upon his new duties. He must see to it, first, that the army is fed substantially. In fact, the soldiers are to be given preference, especially in the matter of meat.

After the army comes the civilian public. The new dictator will fix prices an issue rules covering the entire empire as to what shall be sold and under what conditions.

Every effort will be made to conserve the meat supply, and the breeding of pigs and cattle will be fostered not only in Germany, but in the conquered territory.

The situation as regards grain will be helped by supplies which are being received from Rumania.

It is stated that the outlook for vegetables is very good, and a proclamation may be issued by Herr von Batocki, as one of his first official acts, urging the people to become vegetarians, or at least to make vegetables the chief article of diet.

If the "food dictatorship" proves a success in Germany, the plan probably will be adopted in Austria-Hungary.

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GEN. LEMAN REFUSES RELEASE FOR ILL HEALTH

Havre, May 25.—The German authorities have offered to allow General Leman, the defender of Liege, to go to Switzerland, according to news received here. Because the permission was granted on the ground of his ill health and age, the general rejected the offer, saying that he did not wish to admit that he was unfit to fight for his country.

Inspected by Kitchener

London, May 24. — The Canadian troops were inspected at Shorn Cliffe today by King George, Lord Kitchener, the secretary of war, and Viscount John French, commander of the Home forces.

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The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

A foregone conclusion needs no boosters.

Women throw old shoes at the bride with the hope of hitting the groom.

"A cloud of dust was seen coming out of Mexico." Maybe it was President Wilson's policy.

Russia has been a valuable aid to the allies, sending her men where they could get killed to the greatest advantage.

If a politician were to give voice to his real sentiments he would say: "Darn the people! They won't think together."

As an eye-opener we prefer the sweet, plaintive notes of the peewee to the staccato song of the alarm clock.

Many optimists will be married in June.

Corkscrews have sunk more than cork jackets have saved.—Chicago News.

The fellow who swallows the cork-screw is almost beyond all hope of reform.

The time is coming when new fashions will be labeled "the worst," instead of "the latest."

Have the searchers looked for Villa in the handsome tomb he built for himself that time when he thought he was Mexico's only salvation?

Congress requires more time in passing a given point than the largest preparedness parade.

Not even the Mexicans can discredit the whole human race.

"In only five counties, says Secretary Mohler of the Kansas board of agriculture, does the birthrate reach the normal figure." Every other family in Kansas owns an automobile.

No man can do his best work while a loafer is watching him.

An editor need possess no extraordinary judgment to decide what to do with a communication that is written on both sides of the paper.

If congress were not so anxious to be re-elected, it would be an altogether different sort of congress.

Among the sweetest bits of scenery we have seen this spring was a little girl hugging all the lilacs she could hold in her arms.

In every national crisis some imaginative man bobs up with the notion that he looks like Lincoln.

"Bryan has enough money to make himself comfortable the rest of his life." No matter how much he has, he'll never let it do the talking.

It has always seemed to us that the man who fills his prayers with humble expressions of thankfulness for what he has is going to edge a little closer to the throne of grace than the one who, in a sly way, asks for the earth and the fulness thereof.

Man is so constituted that he will do more howling about a sore toe than over a stricken conscience.

Another sad example of unpreparedness is that of sending men to congress who are not trained to think.

A pessimist sees only the cloud behind the rainbow.

Too many men have the mistaken notion that the thing to do is the other fellow.

"Poetess says she has only to look in her mirror to get an inspiration for a poem." She's the woman to write the song of the powder puff.

Without listeners there would be no demand for free speech.

The poor man who can't hear the birds sing until he has had an eye-opener is in a bad way, physically and emotionally.

President Wilson says it took him some time to learn the attitude of the people. He'll take his postgraduate course in November.

Male birds have always worn the gorgeous plumage. And man, in decorating himself with vociferous clothes, may at last be reverting to the rooster type.

Making a name for a whole family like the Smiths, for instance, is a big job for one man.

Heroism is not all at the front. Patriotic German women are wearing their old clothes to economize in materials.

One of Villa's lieutenants who was killed a few weeks ago has come to life. Evidently, he has made a close study of his chief's habits.

The name of a congressman is always prominent on a package of garden seeds.

Where half a dozen men are assembled one of them is loud.

If there were no other excuse for living, the fact that it takes all kinds of people to make a world would be sufficient.

The old umbrella mender plods on his weary way from day to day. Rarely is he seen fixing anything, yet the bundle he carries represents his visible means of support.

Most homely dogs look serviceable.

Probably there won't be any more cold waves until the morning after the November election.

Was a Theory, Is a Fact.

When the Dixie highway was projected, one of the arguments advanced in its favor was the assertion that it would increase the value of farm lands in the territory through which it passes. The promoters who advanced this theory now point to it as a fact. These increases have been noted especially in Florida, Georgia and Ohio. A specific example was the sale of a 350-acre tract in Georgia, optioned in 1914 at $50 an acre, for $100 an acre.

Farmers generally are realizing that good roads are just as large assets in their business as good farms. Not only the Dixie highway, but every judicious good road project, increases farm values out of all proportion to the cost of the improvement. In addition to the matter of convenience, the good road is a money maker for the farmer. It saves his time and never before in the history of the country has a farmer's time been worth more than it is today since (it is practically impossible to obtain enough help of the right kind to run the farms.

Last winter tens of thousands of farmers and farmers' boys found employment in the over-rushed factories in the cities. Never before had they been offered so great a choice of jobs. Factory managers even sent automobiles out through the country with solicitors in search of men. Many of these farmers still are in the cities, so time is money, and it can be cashed by those who remain on the farms.

Horses in War.

The nations in Europe are using tens of thousands of automobiles and motor trucks in warfare, yet the war horse and the army mule have not been displaced. Exportation of horses from the United States has been carried on to such an extent that fears have been expressed that this country, if drawn into a serious war, would find it impossible to obtain enough horses suitable for military service. So insistent has been the demand for horses, that the agents sent here by foreign governments have accepted animals which, under ordinary circumstances, would be rejected without a moment's hesitation. Unusual care is exercised in the conservation of horses by skilled veterinarians attached to the great armies. Loss of horses is counted almost as serious as the loss of soldiers. Unusual operations, seldom performed even in time of peace, are resorted to in the effort to save good army horses.

Without horses, cavalry isn't cavalry and artillery isn't artillery. No matter how powerful and efficient the motor vehicles are, it has been demonstrated that it is quite impossible to use them as advantageously as horses unless roads are at least fairly good. The tremendously heavy guns and army equipment are extremely destructive of good roads and as the roads are ruined, the efficiency of motors is impaired correspondingly.

Of course the day of famous war horses is past. Long since have the generals and colonels ceased leading their armies on snow-white chargers. Though his work and position are less picturesque than formerly, the army horse is none the less essential in modern warfare.

Cuba's Tight Clutch on Peace.

Cuba's celebration of the eighteenth anniversary of the founding of the republic draws attention to the fact that the islanders are strangely at peace with one another. Cuban politics, for once, is conducted without assassination, crop-burning or nightriding. No sound of firearms is heard in the land except that made by the agriculturists blazing away at feathered marauders.

Cuba was never as bad in the matter of rebellion or civil war as Mexico has been in the last three or four years. But there have been seasons when self-government seemed an unrealizable dream, when order, Cuban made, appeared impossible. Hope now may take tighter hold. The island may entirely have broken itself of the habit of putting the thatched roofs to the torch, wrecking trains and sniping statesmen. The United States can take credit for helping.

Some day, it may do the same about Mexico.

Pork New Style.

The rivers and harbors grab has just about played out as a means of tickling local interests at the expense of all interests. There is not much vote-making power left in the public buildings bills. The pork that can be put into the military acts is strictly limited and is not altogether reliable as a means of making a congressman solid with his constituency.

But the pork-barreler is not at the end of his string. The old games having played out, he invents a new game. There is such a one now before the house. It is the $51,000,000 flood control bill. Under this measure, the owner of a swamp in the lower Mississippi or of overflowed lands along the Sacramento will not have to drain or dike his property in order to reclaim it. Uncle Sam will do it for him.

In reclaiming the arid lands, the government first saw to it that it would some day get its money back. That was a loan to the homesteader. But there will be no money back if the $51,000,000 flood control pork bill goes through. It will all be "fat" for the swamp-owner.

Some one the other day asked if there was not some way to make congress a little more patriotic. He might better first have asked if something could not be done to make congress honest.

A late picture shows Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to be a beautiful mother. Which is more important than looking like a queen.

A Multi-Millionaire's Hardest Job.

"The hardest work I have to do is to help my six children overcome the handicap of wealth," John D. Rockefeller, Jr., said in a recent interview. The young millionaire continued, "I have a little girl of twelve who is longing this very minute for a gold wrist watch like the ones her playmates have. She has one, but it is on a strap; not a gold band. I want her to learn simplicity, to realize values and to have much to look forward to when she is no longer a child. My five boys are not allowed to go to theatres. Their friends go and my youngsters cannot understand why they shouldn't. It would be a tragedy to have those children grow up with self as their first thought and no wish ungratified. They must learn to think, to deny themselves and to be useful."

All of which is a pretty good little preachment. There are thousands of mothers—perhaps some fathers, too—who are making practically the mistake upon which Mr. Rockefeller has so conspicuously displayed the red flag of warning. Acting under the impulse of paternal affection rather than under sounder judgment, they make sacrifices of time and money—sacrifices often worse than useless—to relieve their children of wholesome responsibilities; to provide for the boys and girls all the luxuries and amusements that their playmates and scholmates have.

In a current number of a popular magazine, a member of congress has written an autobiography under the caption, "Have I Gained Something or Escaped Something?" Recounting his experiences from childhood until after his admission to the bar, he arrives at the conclusion that his ultimate success was the result of a strength and self-reliance attained by overcoming the hurdles of poverty and misfortune.

No doubt young Mr. Rockefeller is right. His hardest job will be to raise six wholesome, unselfish children in the environment into which they were born.

Investigating Moonshine.

It is announced in Chicago that Colonel George Fabyan, of Shakespearean-Baconian fame, has turned his attention from classics to the soil and will conduct a series of experiments on the effect of moonshine. Details of the undertaking are shrouded in secrecy, but the supposition is that efforts will be made to prove or disprove the theory that potatoes, onions and other root crops thrive only if planted "in the dark of the moon," and that best results can be expected in the watermelon patch and from plants producing their fruit above ground, only if the seed has been committed to the earth in moonshine time.

Though there are a few who cling to it, most practical farmers—except some who raise corn in Kentucky—have given little attention to moonshine recently. In Ohio, some experiments which give promise of more definite results than the Fabyan undertaking, have been begun. Thomas D. Phillips, of the state department of rural economies, has twenty farms in different parts of the state under observation. He visits them monthly to obtain statistics on the effect of different methods of farming and farm work organization on the cost of production of staple crops. The accounting system is a continuation of one used at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station at Wooster, and the accounts of the twenty farms will be kept for five years.

The fact that the experiments are to be continued five years is the important thing that will make them valuable. No farming system can be tested adequately in one year, or even in two or three years. The effect of fertilization, crop rotation and general management cannot be observed in less time than five years in a comprehensive way, which will make reports of real value to the men who invest their time and money in food production.

The Ohio plan looks a good deal better than the moonshine experiments to be conducted by the Shakespearean student.

German Food Conservation.

Extremes in paternalism have been adopted by the German government to meet the exigencies of war. The government is, practically, dictating to the people what they shall eat and how much they shall eat, so serious has the food problem become. If the system has some inconveniences following in its wake, it is not wholly without compensating advantages. The government decrees that, in their need, the people shall not be required to pay more than definitely fixed prices for staple commodities.

It does not appear that the Germans are in danger of starvation, notwithstanding England's blockade, but there is reported to be great scarcity of meat and the season's field crops cannot, of course, be harvested for several months The harvest, necessarily, must be less than usual since many of the experienced farmers are in the trenches and the work in the fields must be done largely by women, children and old men, naturally less efficient than the sturdy German tillers of the soil, than whom there are no more expert in the world.

The government dictatorship over the collection, distribution and price-making of food is, doubtless, the best plan that could be devised under the circumstances. It will prevent hoarding of food by the producers in the rural districts and make it impossible for dealers to take advantage of the impoverished masses in the city.

The Irish stew has given Great Britain something to assimilate.

Change.

The farmers of England are asked to overcome their inherited prejudice against women in the fields. For if women are not permitted to plow, to sow, to do the heavy outdoor work of the farm as well as the indoor work, then it simply will not be done. The masculine farm laborers are wanted in the trenches.

The prejudices and traditions of Old England are more deeply rooted in the farm country than anywhere else. There is bleeding when any one of them is torn out. If the great war can change agricultural Britain by even so little as overcoming a custom it will come near to transforming the habits, the thought and the character of the whole empire.

CAVALRYMEN JOY AT RETURN HOME

Langhorne's Men, Fresh From Man Hunt, Spend Night in American Camp.

Marathon, Texas, May 27.—A tremendously happy bunch of men, 107 altogether, gathered around two camp fires at Garden Springs, 14 miles south of Marathon, last night, and gave themselves up to the joy of being alive.

They were soldiers of Major George Langhorne, Eighth cavalry—troops of the second American punitive expedition. They had covered themselves with glory in their dash into Mexico from Boquillas after the Big Bend raiders. Gen. Funston himself had commended them, and they were on their way back to their "home post," at Fort Bliss.

They Made a Record.

The men's happiness took different forms. Some of the old campaigners got under their blankets early to catch some extra hours of long missed sleep. A blackjack game started close to one of the fires. Across a cool stream, officers gathered to pore over a road map which showed their route into and out of Mexico. They totalled their mileage, showing the splendid record of 215 miles in 80 hours They talked of the time Major Langhorne, in an unguarded moment, asked the cook for some olive oil for his beans, and of the atrociously unprintable answer sent back by the cook.

They told again of a skirmish by Lieut. Kramer's detachment with the bandits surrounding the little house at El Pino, where Storekeeper Deemer was rescued from the Mexicans. The men tried hard to teach the burro, "Charlie Chaplin" and the mascot of troop A., to foxtrot with Sergeant Lashbrook.

From out of the dark then came a hail, and one of the movie men appeared. It was midnight before the last chatting group broke up, and at 4 this morning reveille tumbled them all out again. They did not care.

It was four hours to the railroad and 28 hours to Fort Bliss and to wives, sisters and sweethearts. At 8 this morning the head of the column came into view over the hill crest south of Marathon. Leisurely they halted while the cooks hurried to prepare "chow."

Their trains were in the yards, and the work of loading began immediately after breakfast. This morning, at 3 o'clock, the trains will pull out westward and by morning the boys will be at home again.

"It's something to think about, believe me," said one cavalryman, whose peeling nose gave evidence of the strength of Coahuila's sun, "and something to store up to tell a fellow's grandchildren about. But I'd hate like hell to do it over again. That Langhorne man just rides and rides and rides, then he starts out all over again. They say, too, that Col. Sibley, back in his Indian fighting days, once made a record of 130 miles in 24 hours, and that the only thing he's mad about now is that he didn't beat it."

Rothschilds Scattered.

The splitting up of the Rothschild family of Frankfort into British, French and other branches has been an interesting, though not remarkable phenomenon of the last 150 years of finance, and was recently instanced by the fact that a small French cruiser, that recently removed Germans from a Spanish liner, was formerly a Rothschild yacht.

The earth's atmosphere is supposed to vary in depth from 125 to 200 miles.

The Proposal.

The violet loves a sunny bank,
The cowslip loves the lea;
The scarlet creeper loves the elm,
But I love—thee.

The sunshine kisses mount and vale;
The stars, they kiss the sea;
The west winds kiss the clover bloom,
But I kiss—thee.

The oriole weds his mottled mate,
The lily's bride o' the bee;
Heaven's marriage ring is round the earth—
Shall I wed thee? —Bayard Taylor.

—Kansas City Star.

Sunday School

THE GREAT INVASION OF EUROPE

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 4 Is "The Call of the West."—Acts 15:36 to 16:15.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Nobody yet knows of a certainty which of the battles of the world war will be written down in history as the greatest—whether the battle of the Marne, or Verdun, or Erzerum, or Tsing Tau, or some other yet unfought. The importance of an epochal hour is seldom seen until that hour is past. Neither a man nor a nation can surely tell when the clock of destiny strikes. The Grecian navigators who saw a little boat beat its way from Troas to Neapolis one spring day in the year 50 A. D., gave no second look to it, nor dreamed that it held the fate of Europe as its cargo. The destiny of the west was wrapped up in the worn coat of the dreamy-eyed little Jew who was a passenger that day across the Aegean.

"This journey," says Prof. James Stalker, "was, perhaps, the most momentous recorded in the annals of the human race. In its issues it far outrivaled the expedition of Alexander the Great when he carried the arms and civilization of Greece into the heart of Asia; or that of Caesar when he landed on the shores of Britain; or even the great voyage of Columbus when he discovered the new world.

Now that the struggle of empires is raging over the scenes of Paul's journey, and when huge warships, watchful against hidden submarines, are sailing the very waters covered by Paul's ship, it is of unusual timeliness and importance for the whole Sunday school world to contemplate anew the reality and significance of the great event when Paul carried Christianity from Asia across into Europe.

This is a lesson to study with outspread maps; for in these days a little bit of geography illuminates many a problem. Perhaps the oldest political conflict in history has been for the possession of this junction of Asia and Europe which Paul won for his Master. Had the Apostle been making his crossing in recent months he would have heard the guns of Gallipoli roaring, and he would have been challenged by many a naval vessel.

Two Young Men.

This climax of Paul's journey—the carrying of the cross into Europe—occurred on his second missionary journey, when it was proposed that he and Barnabas visit the churches they had established, and hearten them in the faith. There was a special reason for going over the ground once more, because that letter from the council at Jerusalem must be read and expounded to the churches. Right away a difficulty arose. Barnabas wanted his cousin, John Mark, to go with them. Paul took the attitude something like this: "No, that cannot be. Mark deserted us on the previous journey. He failed in loyalty. He has disqualified himself for this kind of work."

But Barnabas, whose emotional nature was stronger than his judgment, stood up for Mark, even to the point of clashing with Paul. There was a serious disagreement between the two great missionaries. Neither would give in—and we are rather glad that they both believed in their convictions to the sticking point. So Barnabas took Mark and went off to Cyprus. And as Sir William Ramsey says, he "passes out of history. We part from the honorable and gracious personality of Barnabas with deep regret; but history marches with Paul." Later on, after Mark had proved himself, Paul again gave him his friendship and confidence.

For a companion instead of Barnabas, Paul chose Silas, about whom we know little except that he was the sort of man who could sing songs in the night in a prison cell. We do not need to know much more about him. The first quality of a good traveling companion is that he can endure without complaining the difficulties by the way.

Wise Paul, who understood the importance of training up leaders, wanted also a young man to share the journey. Mark had failed, but at Lystra Paul found young Timothy, son of one of his converts, though with a heathen father. The narrative has a most casual allusion to the selection of Timothy, yet the vast consequences of that act cannot be measured. We have only to read two books of the New Testament which Paul wrote to Timothy to understand the place in the older man's heart that this youth soon won. If the major part of this lesson were not of such commanding importance, we might make an excursion into the study of the two types of young men represented by Mark and Timothy.

The Vision of Empire.

I have traveled most of the route covered by Paul in this second missionary journey, and I can imagine him, as he passed through the majestic Cilician Gates, pointing out the sublimity of the natural scenery to Silas, and evincing all of the natural pride of a Tarsus man in these majestic mountains that stood sentinel behind his beloved Cilician plain. The old Roman road which Paul traversed is still the best thoroughfare from Tarsus to the Bosphorus. I have camped by the same springs that Paul camped by, and have drunk from the same wells, and have seen much of the same unchanged village life that he knew. It is a sign of the inspired character of the New Testament history that the writers never stop to expatiate upon the natural scenery of the glories of civilization, but deal directly with the vital human and spiritual problems that engross them.

So we find Paul, now accompanied by Luke, the historian—for here we come to the "we" passages of the Book of Acts—and directed by special spiritual illumination, headed steadfastly to the west until he reached the historic shores of the Aegean, and the old city of Troas, near the Dardenelles. Many were the conquerors who had stood on these shores looking toward Europe. But the greatest of them all had neither sword nor armor. By many busy shipping folk and men of action, busy about their little traffickings, Paul and Silas and Timothy were looked upon with disdain.

In a vision of the night Paul saw a man of Macedonia crying: "Come over unto Macedonia and help us!" So sensitive was the Apostle to all spiritual impressions (for he kept his soul alert to spiritual forces by constant obedience to them), that he dared the great voyage in loyalty to the vision. There we have the message for commencement time: Obey the highest beckoning. Dare the duties that are greatest.

Both Troas and Philippi are overrun by troops today, and the waters between are cleft by the prow of many a warship. Philippi itself is a ruin, and the glories of Philip of Macedon, after whom it was named, are well nigh forgotten. The neighboring city of Salonika is a vast armed camp. Here is one of the strategic centers of the world war. Before these lines are printed there may have been vast developments there. The best way to study the war news in this part of the earth is through the maps of Paul's missionary journeys.

Paul traveled from city to city. He adventured Philippi as the most dominating center of Macedonia. This missionary statesman always proceeded on the strategy of attacking the big cities. Then, as now, news goes from city to country. Enterprises win by city victories. And Paul knew that he had a gospel adequate for the greatest cities of Greece and Rome. It is well that the church is newly alert to the importance of rural communities; yet the old lesson still stands, that the issues of the gospel war, like those of military conflict, are to be settled about the cities.

Fancy has always loved to play over this dramatic journey of Paul from Asia to Europe. John McNeill says: "Just suppose that Paul and Silas had been ordered the other way. Then, very likely, Europe would have been the India and Asia and the Africa that now are, and way in those lands the ministers would be doing their best to get their people to contribute to foreign missions to evangelize the barbarians of Europe."

The Woman of the West.

"The 'man of Macedonia' turns out to be a woman," says Andrew Bonar. The first person mentioned by Paul in his European experiences was Lydia, 'a seller of purple.' For Paul's earliest meetings at Philippi were the little conferences for prayer by the riverside, where a few godly women gathered on the Jewish Sabbath. Apparently, there were not enough persons to form a synagogue. Small and insignificant as this gathering was, it was the one heavenward-pointing group in Philippi, and Paul identified himself with it. Anybody who has wit enough to understand a Sunday school lesson, is too wise to despise the day of small things. We have seen a little conference of business men in New York turn into the Laymen's Missionary Movement; and a conference of students under a Massachusetts haystack become the modern enterprise of missions. The conversion of Lydia at Philippi stood for a great ideal.

In this day of sex consciousness of women it is well to recall that the first convert to Christianity in Europe was Lydia. As says Dr. Peloubet, "Christianity has made women honored everywhere, and they, in turn, have honored Christianity." The women of Europe and America have come to fill the position of greatest faithfulness and efficiency in the Christian church. Without them it would be impossible to conduct the Christian activities of today. The entire modern movement of Christian womanhood may be imagined in that little riverside meeting at Philippi, where the Apostle Paul preached his first European sermon.

The arrival of Paul at Philippi launched a new force in the life of Europe, alongside of which all the armies that have landed seemed small and insignificant. He lighted a beacon which has since shed its rays over the whole of the known globe.

HEALTH TALKS

By William Brady, M. D.

The Family Medicine Shelf

A SHELF five inches wide and 14 inches long will hold all the medicine any plain family needs to keep in the house for emergencies. This condensation puts to shame Dr. Elliott's five foot book shelf. And to prove our assertion here are the items:

1. One ounce of plain tincture of iodine in a rubber corked or glass-stoppered vial. Use this to swab upon every cut, bruise, wound, burn or scratch not sufficient to require medical attention. Apply it just once. Then protect the wound from infection by painting it with either—

2. Flexible collodion, an ounce of which may be kept in a tightly corked vial; or by covering it over with—

3. Zinc oxide adhesive plaster, a one-inch spool of which should be kept in place of court plaster; or in the case of a larger wound or burn, bandaging upon it—

4. A pad of sterile gauze, one yard of which may be kept in a carton, and—

5. A gauze bandage, two or three of which, one inch and two inches wide, may be kept on hand.

6. One ounce of boric acid powder. This is as good as any other mild antiseptic for use as an eye-wash, mouth-wash, gargle, douche or irrigation to cleanse a wound. As much as will dissolve in freshly boiled water is the strength to use for any of these purposes.

7. A collapsible tube of sterile petrolatum (vaseline), which is, in our humble opinion, as useful and soothing as any salve or ointment made for any practical purpose.

8. Four ounces of aromatic syrup of rhubarb ("spiced" syrup of rhubarb), which will do all that castor oil can do for any sick child, and pleasantly.

9. Tin box of half a dozen seidlitz powders. A seidlitz powder contains two drams of Rochelle salts. It solves the "salts" problem, on the rare occasions when salts may be needed—certainly never merely as a laxative.

10. A vial containing one hundred one-grain tablets of phenolphthalein, for general use as a mild, harmless laxative.

11. One ounce of aromatic spirits of ammonia, to be used to relieve sea-sickness, car-sickness, fainting, shock, "gas," "acid stomach" and—but no, there is no drunkenness in our plain family. The dose is from ten drops to half a teaspoonful in a few teaspoonfuls of cold water. As often as necessary.

12. Number 12 is a vacant space, for the hearche tablet, sedative, stimulant, blood tonic or other medicine the doctor may prescribe.

13. Half a dozen one-grain tablets of pure copper sulphase, one of which, dissolved in a tablespoonful of water, is a very quick emetic in any emergency of childhood. And, if you like, you may also keep—

14. One ounce syrup of ipecac, a teaspoonful of which is an emetic for a baby, but acting only after ten or fifteen minutes.

15. A collapsible tube containing an ounce of 3 per cent menthol ointment, to rub on externally to relieve pain. Menthol must be kept away from the eyes, as it is very irritating.

WHAT TO DO TO PRONOUNCE THOSE MEXICAN NAMES

Mexican names that are euphonious in Spanish are awkward when pronounced as in English. The vowels have the same sound as in German. J has the sound of a strongly aspirated H, and the H is mute. The double R is rolled, and the double L is followed by the consonant sound of Y. The accent is on the ultimate when the word ends in a consonant, usually on the penultimate when ending in a vowel. Exceptions are indicated by use of the accent mark.

Producing Colored Silks.

It has been found that by feeding silkworms partly on mulberry leaves and partly on osage leaves, being extremely careful with the allowances of the two foods, they can be made to produce red and blue silk. Colored thread has been obtained by feeding the worms on dyed leaves, but this method is not practical on a commercial scale. The natural color of raw silk is yellow or white.

VARIETIES

About 100 species of oysters ha been classified by scientists.

The average Russian wheat yield only 10 bushels to the acre.

The earth's population reaches grand total of 1,700,000,000 souls.

Fully 60,000,000 cocoanut trees ar under cultivation in Ceylon.

Each whale carries about half ton of whalebone about with him.

Britain's regular army costs th government $1,500 a year each ma

There are 4,000 islands in the ter-ritories comprised by the empire of Japan.

Manufacture of paper in this country consumes nearly 5,000,000 cords of wood annually.

Cyprus has revived its former native tobacco industry, producing tobacco for cigarettes of Turkish and Egyptian types.

According to a French electrician the temperature of the carbon filament in an incandescent lamp approaches 2,000 degrees.

Danes, all sons of farmers, are going from Denmark in batches of 300 to help make up the shortage of labor on English farms.

The gold pister established as the monetary unit in Turkey, is as many will be glad to hear, exactly one-nineteenth of the silver bapidie.

More than 100,000 operatives are now employed in American silk manufacturing mills. This is exclusive of those employed in dependent countries.

German scientists have found that it is possible to purify bacteria-carrying oysters by allowing pure, fresh sea water to run over them for four or five days.

Data accompanying a recently published official map of North Dakota shows that the state has $64,000,000 set apart in land as a public school endowment.

Efforts are being made to harness for the production of power the swift tidal currents of the Bay of Fundy, where the tides rise to a greater height than anywhere else in the world.

The paper industry in Spain is seriously affected by the war on account of the difficulty of obtaining supplies of paper pulp and chemicals formerly imported from European countries.

Russia, in proportion to population, uses less pumping machinery than any other large nation, as water is found either too near the surface to require it, or so deep that artesian wells are preferable.

The famous petroleum springs of Greece, described by a historian four centuries before Christ, are to be exploited by local capitalists after being regarded merely as curiosities for more than 2,300 years.

The Nautilus, Robert Fulton's submarine, had her first trial in the Seine in May, 1801, and stayed under for twenty minutes, later making a trial attack on an old hulk, which was successfully blown up.

An English scientist who has been investigating the oil bearing deposits of New Guinea has found evidences of petroleum extending over an area of 1,500 square miles and has recommended immediate development.

William Harlow Reed, professor of geology in Wyoming university until his recent death, had the honor of finding what is said to be the largest skeleton of a dinosauer ever discovered. The find was made in Wyoming.

The production of white arsenic in the United States in 1914 indicates an output amounting to 4,670 short tons valued at $313,147. This exceeds the largest previous output, 1913, (2,513 tons, valued at $159,286), by 46 per cent.

Mushrooms, on account of the amount of nitrogen they contain, approach nearer to animal food than any other vegetable product. An analysis made by Professor Atwood shows that mushrooms contain 3.5 per cent proteids.

In the British army a battalion of 1,016 men requires for its daily rations 635 two-pound loaves, 127 pounds of bacon, more than thirty-one pounds of salt and nearly thirteen pounds of pepper, to mention only a few of the items.

In the sale of the collection of Persian antiquities of Mirza Raffy, of Persia, at the Anderson galleries in New York, a sixteenth century Oushak palace rug brought the highest price of the sale, selling on order for $4,200.

A recent estimate shows that the Federated Malay States have a population of 1,117,000. The chief industrial enterprises are the cultivation of rubber and the mining of tin. Vast territories are still wild and open to exploitation by capital.

A missionary asserts that 1,500,000 gallons of rum are sent annually from this country to Africa, and, "on the natives of those remote regions, wholly unused to articles of this kind," he adds naively, "such an amount of liquor has a most violent effect."

The first French settlement in Minnesota was made in 1727, when Rene Boucher, Sieur de la Perriere, erected Ft. Beauharnais on the west shore of Lake Pepin, as the widely inundated Mississippi valley is there called over a length of many miles.

The port of New York in 1914 handled 46 per cent of the entire export trade of the United States, and the total of $1,807,000,000 of foreign trade, export and import, which passed through the port was larger than that of all the other American ports combined.

Dr. Russell H. Conwell says that he has been investigating 4,043 American millionaires, and finds that all except 20 of them started life as poor boys and all except 40 have contributed largely to their communities, but that only one rich man's son in 17 dies rich.

A bath without water is said to be one of the latest novelties. A thick robe is entwined with wires, and when put on a current of electricity is passed through the wires. The wearer of the robe soon finds his body getting warmer, until in a little while he perspires freely.

A shortage in heels is reported from several shoe factories, one of which has more than 20,000 pairs of foot-gear complete except for this part. The dye shortage also affects this industry, and is largely responsible for the prevailing light-tinted leathers used for women's shoes.

California, with her famous redwood park, also Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, are among the states that have established forest reserves, Maine and New Hampshire being horrible examples on the other side of the fence, practically their entire areas having passed into private ownership.

More than a thousand women are employed cleaning the streets of Vienna. At least half the men in the street department have left their posts. Most of them are in the army, the others have obtained more lucrative work. The women who take their places receive the same rates of pay—from 55 cents to 60 cents a day.

The Peace Page

SWAT THE FLY

MARTHA HOLDEN.

The buzzing has begun, and one leads to another at the rate of a ndred a minute. Every housewife ould have at least two fly swatters—e for the kitchen and one for the nt of the house or the upstairs. o matter what you are doing, stop ng enough to swat the fly.

The common house fly is known to e the principal factor in the disbution of typhoid fever germs.

He is the baby's arch enemy. He rries about the germs of summer arrhoea, as he lights on the nipple the feeding bottle or crawls over e saucer of cereal or dips his filthy se into the cup of milk.

Flies Mean Danger.

Every door and every window ould be screened, but, like every her evil under the sun, flies are sier to kill before they are born. estroy them in the larval stage, d prevent them from hatching.

Here is what the bulletin, issued the department of agriculture, has say about it:

"A safe and effective weapon against e typhoid or housefly has been und in powdered hellebore, by ientists of the department of agrilture. Flies lay their eggs chiefly stable manure. Powdered hellere, mixed with water and sprinkled er the manure, will destroy the rvae which are hatched from the gs. Since powdered hellebore is adily obtainable this puts in the nds of everyone a remedy for one the pests that has been found danrous as well as troublesome. Powred hellebore, however, will not ll adult flies, which must be atted or trapped.

It has long been known that flies ed in manure, but previous ethods of destroying the larvae ere, by the use of strong chemicals, ve been open to the objection that the treatment, under some conditions, lessened the fertilizing value of the manure or actually injured vegetation. This is not true of powdered hellebore. Government experiments have shown that the hellebore is entirely decomposed in the course of the fermentation of the manure, and that, even in excessive quantities, it does no harm except to the larvae it is intended to destroy. Chickens picking in manure treated with it suffer no ill effects.

"A half pound of powdered hellebore, mixed with 10 gallons of water, is sufficient to kill the larvae in eight bushels, or 10 cubic feet of manure. The mixture should be sprinkled carefully over the pile, especial attention being paid to the outer edges. In most places hellebore is obtained in 100-pound lots at a cost of 11 cents a pound. This makes the cost of the treatment a little less than seven-tenths of a cent per bushel of manure.

"Although fresh manure is the favorite breeding spots, flies lay their eggs in other places as well, such as outhouses, refuse piles, etc. In these places, from which no manure is taken to spread on the fields, considerable saving may be effected through the substitution of borax for powdered hellebore. Applied at the rate of sixty-two hundredths of a pound per eight bushels of manure, borax is as effective as powdered hellebore in killing the larvae, but costs less than half a cent for each acre of manure treated. In larger quantities, however, or when the manure itself is spread at a greater rate than 15 tons to the acre, some damage to crops may result. Large quantities of manure are often used by market gardeners and others, and there is always danger of carelessness in applying the borax. The use of the more expensive, but safer hellebore is, therefore, recommended for the treatment of manure."

COZY CORNER

Our Motto:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

Seek Good Society.

Take the advice of friends who are lder than yourself, especially those hose character and experience in life ntitle them to the confidence and espectful consideration of the young nd inexperienced.

Never associate with anyone who is nder the least suspicion. It has been aid by one that "we are no better than ur associates," and we are not entled to any more respect or considertion than is due our companions. Let s seek the society of the good, the ue and the wise.

Speak the truth, be frank and honest n all you do. If you make a mistake cknowledge it, and avoid making the me again. Store your mind with usel knowledge and qualify yourself for sefulness. "Live for those who love u, whose hearts are kind and true, r the heaven that smiles above you, nd the good that you can do."—onnie Burns.

One Who Is Blind.

My husband is a subscriber to the lade and reads it to me. I love the ildren's letters and would love to n the happy band of brothers and sters. I am 31 years old, weigh 96 unds and have the best husband that er lived.

I was born in Letcher county, Kencky. When I was eight years old I as playing blind man with some of y little schoolmates. I jumped off the porch and got burdock burrs in y eyes. I have been blind ever since. I was educated at the blind school in ouisville, Kentucky.

By treatment and an operation on he right eye I am now able to discern aylight, but I can't see how anyone ooks.

I don't remember how papa and ama looked. I can't see my dear usband, but I know he is good looking ecause he is so good to me. Dear iends, just think about it; if you had o eyes, could not see your dear ones, r the beautiful flowers, nor anyhing around you, and had to get some e to read and write all of your leters, could you be happy?

I am happy as a woman can be. If can't see, I can hear and feel. I an hear the sweet song of the little ird; and the soft croaking of the litle frog; the ripple of the little brookts; and the low wind in the leafy eshes of the trees. I can hear the rattles of the little children who ve to play around my door. But the weetest sound that falls on my ear s my dear husband's footstep as he eturns from his daily labor. I should enjoy cards and letters from you.—lpha A. Howell, Clintwood, Va.

A Bird Lover.

Please allow me to join the Bird ub. I began to feed snowbirds the tter part of winter, giving them ornmeal, under a lilac bush, near my indow. Soon had a nice flock of hem, and other birds came, too. here is a small, sparrowlike bird, th black and white streaks on its ead, which resembles a quail's head. hey came with snowbirds, and were o kind to each other, as if they were aised together. Later, bluebirds, obins, mocking birds, old English obins, cherry birds, catbirds, native arrows, and a bird something like old English robin, but not just like them, also a little yellow bird. All of these come, more or less, for feed. They like apples, too. I threw out some near a big cherry tree, and I son had a flock of about 30 cherry-birds. They are so nice, and all good natured.

While eating my dinner I saw five varieties eating their feed under the lilac bush, at one time. English sparrows bother very little, and, for some reason, they are a bit bashful. Maybe they don't like the looks of my 20-gauge shotgun. That is where we differ. We had a hot old time for about two years. Have done very little shooting this spring, and it don't seem to bother the other birds which keep increasing every year. I wish all would get a gun and use it on sparrows, bluejays, crows, hawks and cats. Be sure and get the sparrows and cats, if nothing else. But please be very, very careful not to kill any good birds.

I found a ground sparrow's nest in the orchard and got some stakes and drove them around it—to protect it from the spraying outfit.

I just found a little cherry bird under the bush. He was dead, but had no marks on him. The poor little dear. I buried him in the garden, so not cat could mutilate him.—Uncle Mack, Mich.

Come right along, and come often. The bird club is for all the boys and girls, young and old. Don't kill crows or bluejays.

The crow is said to feed on the sprouting corn and corn in the milk, on cultivated fruit, and the eggs and young of poultry and wild birds.

While it has been found that these charges are true, to a certain extent, yet the amount destroyed is small compared with the good done in destroying injurious insects and animals. The eggs and young of poultry constitute only 1 per cent of his food for the year.

The crow destroys injurious insects — grasshoppers, May beetles, cut worms, also mice. Moreover, he does good service as a scavenger.

The bluejay has been accused, like the crow, of eating corn and young birds and eggs, but it has been found that he prefers mast, seeds of trees, such as acorns, etc., and 22 per cent of his food consists of grasshoppers, caterpillars, so that he does more good than harm.—M. H.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

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THE only kind of love worth anything is the kind that you get for nothing.

Habit is the cement which holds the links of matrimony together when the ties of romance have crumbled.

When it comes to winning a battle or a woman, a wise fool sometimes rushes in and wins while a fool angel is preparing to tread.

He that telleth a secret unto a married man may prepare himself for a lot of free advertising; for, lo, the conjugal pillow is the root of all gossip.

If a married man puts on one glove, carries a cane and sticks a carnation in his buttonhole, he considers himself sufficiently dressy to go anywhere on earth with his wife.

When a widow remarries, it is simplay because she has come to the age-old conclusion that a little unhappiness with a husband is better than a lot of loneliness without one.

When a man begins telling a girl that she is his "religion," he simply means that he expects her to get him into Heaven, somehow, without any effort on his part.

When it comes to praying, swearing or making love, no man since Solomon seems to have had the slightest fertility of imagination.

Alas! Tomorrow would always be sweet if only we could forget the foolish things we did yesterday.

The only thing sadder to contemplate than a disillusioned married pair who are tired of one another is a disillusioned bachelor who is tired of himself.

After five years of matrimony a wife is either a necessity or a nuisance.

Evans Art
Pianos and Players
Factory to You
$125
and up can be saved by my plan of selling direct from my factory to you. I can save you from $125 to $250 on an Evans Artist Model Piano or Player.
Freight Paid The easiest kind of terms, weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly payments to suit your convenience. All middlemen, jobbers, dealers and agents profits cut out. These are some of the reasons why I can sell the Evans Artist Model Pianos for such little money. Let me send you the other reasons.
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
If you are not entirely satisfied, we will take it back without any cost to you—you are the sole judge to decide.
Music Lessons Without Cost
We will give a two years course of piano instruction free. Ask about our insurance plan.
STORY & CLARK PIANO CO.
F. O. EVANS, Gen. Mgr., Dept. J-9 Chicago

OUR Correspondents

Mrs. R. M. of Vermont wishes to know of a safe remedy for removing superfluous hairs from the face.

B. W. of North Carolina would like to have some reader of the Peace Page tell her how to whiten a real fine straw hat.

Here is a bird story from J. A. M., Tennessee. He says: "'Pewee, pewee!' Passing in and out of a door, I could hear a bird. I did not know what it meant. At last, one day I heard a thud. I looked up and there was the bird trying to build a nest. I got the hammer, nails and a ladder, and nailed a block up under the eaves. Now, he worked and seemed contented, bringing straws and mud for the nest. As I sit here reading, I see the birds coming in and out of the shade."

Violet Gray writes to the Peace Page readers with a sad heart. On Friday morning, May 5, her brother Tom (Zack Stubbs) received the call to the better world. Fully 18 years ago Violet and he wrote their first letters to the Merry-Go-Round. All that time they loved and enjoyed the friends they made through the Peace Page columns.

LITTLE ANSWERS TO BIG QUESTIONS

MARTHA HOLDEN

"Which is best to say, lady or woman?" The term woman means more, and is now considered the proper word. Ladies belong to the period of the late '60s, when it was fashionable to be always ailing. Women today are proud of fine health, the power to work and the ability to help their faint-hearted sisters who have lost the way. A man said to me the other day that a certain friend was a "real nice lady." I know that he meant to say the best of her, but he got it wrong. She is a fine, brave, womanly woman, and if he had said: "She is an admirable woman," is would have been a truer compliment.

"Please explain to whom excuse should be made in leaving the table." A guest, or member of the family called from the table during the progress of a meal asks the hostess for leave to go by saying: "Please excuse me."

"Should the dessert be placed on the table before the guests are seated, or is it passed after?"

Dessert is usually served from kitchen or side table after the rest of the meal. When dinner plates and dishes have been removed. At a simple meal it is proper to set the dessert beside the plate.

Army Lassies to Save Lives as Well as Souls

SALVATION ARMY LIFE SAVER.

New York, May 27.—Eighty girls belonging to the Salvation Army have been commissioned to act as life savers on the beaches in the neighborhood of New York this summer. The girls will dress in uniforms shown in the accompanying photograph and will patrol the beaches and lend aid to any drowning person. When they are not engaged in rescuing drowning persons from the Atlantic they will devote their time to rescuing drowning souls from the ocean of sin. The seaside resorts have their slums with human derelicts, just as do the cities.

COCOA JUNKET—Allow one teaspoonful powdered cocoa and two drops vanilla for each cupful milk; work to a smooth paste with a little boiling water, add the warm milk and make a junket in the usual way.

OUR BIRD CLUB

Today we honor the birds, and we are glad to show the world that our Blade Bird Club is growing. Our boys and girls are taking a stand in public for kindness to all dumb creatures. Anyone who is kind to the birds is pretty sure to be kind to the beasts as well, and to God's creatures. Let us keep right on with this bird crusade. It is selfish, after all, for the birds protect our interests as much as we do theirs.

Here are the Bird Club names, classified according to states:

Alabama—Bessie Oliver, Ora Bell, Ocie Lee House, Velma Kendall, Callie Owen.

Colorado—Effie M. Morgan.

Missouri—Nadine R. Shumaker.

Georgia—Ollie Hill, Christine McCall, Otis Winchester, Judd Mull.

New Hampshire—Ernest Corruth.

Indiana—Lizzie A. Mattox, Lucille Atkinson, Goldia McClure, Roscoe L. Lanning, Duane Snyder, Grace Powell, Nina Hurst, Losha Bernice Hay, Charles B. Alter, Clifford Craver, James W. Haworth, Martha F. Sampson, Myrtle Hendershott, Ollie Rambo, Ramona Holt, Katherine of Indiana, Colbern and Osborn Trueblood, Wava Line, Nellie Landoff, Evangeline Johnson, Dorothy Nicolay.

Illinois—Lola Shadle, Florence Ballard, Roy Franklin, Leander T. Wooden, Wesley Prinnell, N. C. Buer, Susie Eldred and Kenneth Buer, W. T. and Ella Ward, Blanche Garren, Ermine Hicks.

Iowa—Ruth Gordon, Emma Wyse, Frances Allen.

Wisconsin—Adeline Carruthers, Lola E. Jessie, Nature Girl.

Idaho—Gerhard Riedesel, Lorfa R. Tucker.

Kentucky—Carrie S. Janes, Virginia Hudson, Bessie E. Sidtbotham, Jane Ratliff, S. S. Rogers.

Michigan—Margaret Pool, Maude, Margaret, Gladys and Edward Peters, Clara McDonald, Gertrude Towner, Edward Dutko, Louise Jenkins, Earthen Jenkins, Roy Towner, Miss Sundquist, Frederic Kalmon, Grace Ridley, Mary McAskell, Russell Furman, Vivian Van Horn, Iva M. Dawson, Imogene Merrill, Louis Turner, Hyacinth, Esther Hess, Alfaretta Ray, N. J. Maxson.

Maryland—Elva Christman.

North Carolina—Hillyard Coudrey, Fred Spain, Jr.; Gwyn Welch, Maggie Long, Brunette Warren, Jessie Metcalfe, B. L. Candill, R. Elizabeth Crouse, Alton Dowd, May Lafton, Fannie Surratt, Myrtle Smith, Geneva Davis, Bessie Davis, Maud Grant, Ida O. Kelley, Rula Dowd, Jessie May Lance, Annie Miller, Old Maid, Gladys Jarvis, Lois Byrd, Mabel and Frances O'Kelley, Nora Tate, Edith, Albert and Edwin Jennings, Ida O'Kelley, Fannie Croker, Ola Shields, Earl Ward, Minnie Hans, Myrtle Braswell.

New York—Elizabeth M. Shellman, Goldie Bessie Malin, Beatrice Edie, Hazel Hilton, Vurned and Vincent Kidd, Beulah Haven, Keith White, J. D. Carrington, May E. Jones, Ruth Adner, Thelma Duane, Olive L. Fredenburg, Gertrude Heywood, Clayton Cook, Nellie, Ruth and Fannie Eddy, Dorothy and Marion Nichols, Alvah Streeter, Clarence Woolworth, Florence E. Baldwin, Madeline Amsden.

Ohio—James F. Hedge, D. H. Noland, Ada, Laura and Huldah Howell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Chase, Ella G. Anderson, Mabel Lucas, Bessie Woodruff, Elsie Wasman, Frank and Miles Jacobe, Pearl Malott, Maggie L. Turner, Olive Lee, Stanley Cross, Stella and Oscar Fields, Edna Brown, Clara Holter, Myrtle Tennant, L. M. Ward, Alice, Stella and Florence Turner, Wilbur Wood, Blanches Davidson, Frances Werner, Elma Hines, Elaine Jones, W. E. Street, Orna Schultheiss, D. Fasnacht.

Oregon—Ruth Johnson.

New Brunswick Island—Bernice and Hurst Livengood.

Ontario—Amanda Edds.

Washington—Annabel Harbison.

Pennsylvania — Katherine Ballard, Anna Guthrie, Ruth Kleckner, Elmer Little, Clarence Hotchkiss, Grace Hallman, Ethel A. Curry, Doris Harris, Alberta Madigan, sons of Mrs. Nora Flagles, Elmer Lesh, Leona M. Coleman, Rubie Isola Peters, H. F. Ringer, Myrtle M. Price, E. F. Burgess, Sarah Wellner, Henrietta Hess, Sadie Crownoble, Maria Garrison, Mary Burd.

Tennessee—Lucy Scruggs, Ethel Tolbert, Mary Mooneyhan, Elsie Walker, Hazel Anna Cline, Virgia Freeman, Margaret Henley, E. Canter, Void England, Ida May Richardson, Tennessee Simpson, W. V. Baker, Rula Newberry, Fred Matthews, Gladys I. Etter, Effie White, Tressa Linely, I. A. McKelvey.

West Virginia—Marie Mason, Hermon Lawson, John Atkins, Chester Alkire, Mattie Donalson, Pearl Clark, Holland Clem, Bertie and Harry Lansford, Earl and Margaret Goodwin, Ruth and Charlie Donalson, John and Ora Life, Ruth and Emmett Wickline, Grace and Fay Moore, Marie Sparks, Bessie Jarvis, Nettie Sleath, Olin E. Quick, Theo Saunders, Francis Carder, Cleo Haskinson, R. E. Ward, Eva Phillips, Phillip Sperry, Pearl Lambert, Myrtle Alt, Fred Sleath, Willie F. Williams, Nannie M. Williams, Iva Elsie Nicholson, Artie Armstrong, L. Marie Berry, Ezra H. Cochran, Marion Phillips, Luella Pearl Corathers, Mabel L. Hamlin, J. Nay Corathers, Frenchie Rader, M. A. G., Willie Tracy, Iva M. Reed, Bertha M. Riggleman, Edna and Albert Siers, Burt and Erma Brown, A. Clyde Clark, Ola Smith, Janet M. Sites, Daisy N. Nicholson, Alma A. and Lizzie Closner, Sylvia Reardon, Joy Kennedy, La Verna Sparks, Wallace Pierce, Iva Durst, Edith Hughes, Freda Mahon, Amina C. Martin, Lizzie Dickerson, Georgia Wilson, Lessel M. Wade, Ray Caylor, Iva Snodgrass, Bessie Whittier, Theresa Wells, Daisy M. Nicholson, Lonie O. Davis, Walter B. Hanlin, Mabel Cropp, Blanche Hustead, Lelie Ask, Marie Bradford, Ida and Callie Meadows, Verlie Onie, Ray, Oscar and Lois Sanders, J. L. T., Everett Carder, Orva Morrison, Eva Phillips, Vera Law, Agnes Kelley, Ida Hanna, Gracie Carpenter, Hazel Corbett, Maude Weikle, Bessie and Rita Whitten, Ethel and Artie Tonkin, Dale and Dolly Wilson, Early H. and Cleaphios R. Casto, Ruth Vogel, Ola Grubbs, Irvin and Ruth Kyle, Harriet L. Folger, L. M. Pletcher, W. T. Coleman, Gracie Keaton, Bert Martin, Maybel Lee, Mary E. Trippett, Afton Linger, Violet Poe, Bessie Scragg, Mildred May Fletcher, Maggie Chambers, Myrtle Jones, Eunice Parker, Hazel and Luther Colan, M. B. W., Olemic Linger, Gay Rollyson, Ethel Frame, Mr. Frank, Norma Phillips, Grace Parsons, Blanche Ball, Lillie Goff, Icy Murphy, Effie Gay Parker, Irenzel Queen, Opal Miller, Minnie Hendershott, Clara Roberts, Marie Caine, Mamie Marsh, Tressa Knapp, Ina F. Bryner, M. J. T., Roy Martin, Mrs. H. E. Dietz, Minnie Perry, Walter B. Hanlin, C. B. Colvin, Nellie Wright, Charles Finch, Garnitt Midkiff.

Virginia—Thomas C. Dougherty, Leo Rollyson, Mary Lou Parcell, Ethel Frame, Margaret K. Lee, Marjorie and Virginia Bell and brother, J. S. Jennings, Bessie Davis, Dewey Chernuront, Mary Jones, Bernice Hearborn, Ada Nowell, Maggie Thacker, Eliza Smart, Virginia D. Wood, Arbutus Hoover, Halcie Riddleberger, Cecil R. Sparks, Simon Marshall, Effie Kilgour, Lulu Hobbs, Belva Stuart, Darleen May Jones, Larkin Parks.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

Bird Reason.

Nature Girl, Lafarge, Wis., sends a pamphlet from the American Humane society, Boston, from which I gladly extract these bird notes. She urges every member of our family to write direct to the society for any information regarding the protection of animals.

Birds have a vast economic value, because they destroy the 100,000 injurious insects of our country. One insect-eating bird will destroy 2,400 insects in a year. Insects alone cause an annual loss of $800,000,000 to the United States.

The department of agriculture, realizing the importance of accurate knowledge in this direction, has made examinations of the stomachs of 40 different kinds of birds, to see what food they contained. The examination was made from a collection of 26,000 stomachs. It has been found that the farmers' special friends are the phoebe, kingbird, catbird, swallow, brown thrasher, rose-breasted grosbeak, house wren, vireo, cuckoo, oriole, various native sparrows, warblers, shore lark, loggerhead shrike and meadow lark. The crow, crow blackbird and cedar bird do more good than harm. The redhead and sapsucker woodpeckers may be injurious or beneficial, according to circumstances, but all the rest of the woodpeckers are very helpful.

Only three kinds of hawks seem to be guilty of the charges brought against them—the goshawk, Cooper's and the sharp-shinned—while all the rest are very helpful to the farmer and fruit-grower.

The bluebird is a good friend, destroying harmful insects and wild fruit can be planted to encourage his presence.

The robin is found to eat but little cultivated fruit, less than 5 per cent. Nearly half of his food consists of wasps, ants, spiders, grasshoppers, caterpillars, etc. He also destroys the March fly larvae, which injures the grass in the hay fields.

The chickadee will in one day destroy 5,550 eggs of the canker worm moth, and farms where this bird is encouraged to spend the winter are remarkably free from these pests.

The brown thrasher eats some cherries and grain, but these constitute only 11 per cent of his food, and he does great good by the destruction of many beetles, which would do far more injury to the crops.

The house wren and butcher bird do great good in destroying caterpillars, bugs, crickets, spiders, grasshoppers, locusts, web worms, injurious beetles, etc.

The butcher bird and loggerhead shrike destroy grasshoppers, mice, etc.

The catbird is said to eat fruit, but while this is true in some parts of the country, one-third of its food consists of harmful insects. This bird prefers wild fruits to cultivated, such as berry-bearing bushes and red mulberry trees.

Mr. Judd suggests that the crop of cherries and strawberries be protected by "planting the prolific Russian mulberry, which, if planted in hen yards and pig runs, will afford excellent food for the hens and pigs, besides attracting the birds away from more valuable fruit."

The vireos help the farmer by destroying harmful insects.

More than one-half of the food of the cedar bird consists of wild fruit, and one-eighth of insects which are among the worst pests of the country, especially the elm leaf beetle.

Swallows not only are the greatest fly catchers, but also destroy flying ants, beetles and weevils.

The rose-breated grosbeak is fond of potato beetles and is especially helpful to the farmer.

The meadow lark has been said to eat clover seed, but that seems to be a mistake, for 99 per cent of his food at clover time was said to be insects mostly grasshoppers. It is estimated that the value of the grass crop saved by meadow larks on a township of 36 square miles each month during the grasshopper season is about $356.40. He also destroys other insects, among them some of the most injurious beetles.

The red-winged blackbird is also a friend, destroying quantities of caterpillars, grasshoppers and weevils, and even when in the cornfields more than pays for the corn eaten by destroying the worms in the husks. In winter it destroys seeds of ragweed, foxtail grass and bird weed.

The crow blackbird destroys the rosebug, curculio, May beetle, grasshopper, cricket and locust. The birds follow the plow and feed on grubs. It is only when, in rare instances, these birds descend up a field in hundreds of thousands that they may do much injury.

The horned lark, or shore lark, does great good by eating weed seed and but little damage to grain crops.

The yellow bellied fly catcher, wood pewee and phoebe are all helpful to the farmer by their destruction of harmful insects.

The kingbird has been accused of destroying honey bees, but examination proved that nearly all the bees were drones, and that he feeds upon the robber fly, the worst enemy of the honey bee, and known to kill 104 bees in a day. The kingbird also destroys the gadfly, ants, grasshoppers, rosechafers, clover weevil, etc. He prefers wild cherries, elderberries, etc., to cultivated fruit.

The flicker has been wrongfully accused of eating corn. Nearly half its food consists of grasshoppers, and Professor Beal says that this bird, also the hairy and downy woodpeckers, should be protected and encouraged.

The red-headed woodpecker eats more grasshoppers than any other woodpecker, also eats June bugs, weevils, etc.

The marsh hawk is one of the most useful. It has a white rump and flies low over the meadows; it lives on meadow mice, etc.

The red-shouldered hawk, sparrow hawk, Swainson's hawk are all most useful, destroying insects and mammals. It is said that 300 Swainson's hawks in one month save 60 tons of produce that would otherwise be destroyed by grasshoppers.

The long-eared owl destroys mice and disturbs but few birds, and is said to do much good.

The screech owl destroys both insects, mice and rats.

The barn owl lives mostly on injurious mammals, gophers, moles, mice, rats, etc. It has been found that 93 per cent of its food consists of mice. Owls remain with us through the winter, feeding upon the little enemies of orchard, garden and field. Birds of prey require a great quantity of food, and about two-thirds of them are, on the whole beneficial.

An Observer.

Nature and the birds always touch a responsive chord in my heart, and I shall consider it a treat for you to devote one issue of my favorite page to bird life.

I love to watch the birds and their ways as I go about my everyday duties of life. They are safe from harm, so far as I may be concerned or inclined to molest them, for, as I listen to and admire them, I can see God's superb work revealed in their beauty and His guiding hand in their lives, the same as in mine.

I only wish I could more clearly appreciate the glories of nature or more ably describe as I see them. Being a nature lover, it is but consistent that I be a bird lover also, for the two are inseparably linked in the great scheme of God's handiwork.—P. C., Hasten, Ill.

The annual product of the American chiken yard is estimated at $500,000,000.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Pere Marquette.

I am a little boy 11 years old and live in the fruit belt of Michigan. This country is very sandy and hilly, and in driving you see large orchards of every kind, for all kinds of fruit grows here. Peach orchards grow on sand hills, where it looks as though nothing could be raised. The fruit is gathered mostly by women and children, and, at the end of the season, some of the children have a nice little nest egg to put into some bank.

We live about 25 miles from Lake Michigan. Last summer 15 of us went to the lake to a place known as King's canyon. The lake was very rough the day we were there. The winters here are long and cold. We have lots of snow and, as there are many large hills, we have fine times coasting. My papa is a teacher, and I go to school to him. Opal is my coucousin and about my age and our parents tell us we are a pair. I have a pet dog named Fannie, and I have taught her to do tricks. There are several lakes nearby, and the Pere Marquette river, where there are lots of suckers in the spring.

From Marietta.

I live on a farm about twelve miles from Marietta, the oldest town in the northwest territory. There is a famous Indian mound there. My parents have taken the Blade ever since I can remember and I don't see how we could do without it.

I am a lover of the birds and flowers. My favorite flowers are pansies, poppies and roses. I would like to enter the bird club. I think this would be a lonely world if there weren't any birds. One of my grandfather's and two of my great-grandfathers were veterans of the Civil war. My grandfather's name was Henry Hasley. Emmis House and George Smith were my great-grandfather's names.

My sister, three brothers and I go to school. We haven't missed any this term. The schoolhouse is about three-fourths of a mile from our home. I was thirteen last December 9. Have I a twin? I would like to receive cards and letters from the Blade girls.—Nona Hasley, Newport, Ohio, R. D. 1, Box 71.

SHORT AND SWEET

Maxine Gereen, Rushville, N. Y., says that her grandfather, who is 82, has taken the Blade for many years. Maxine has a pet puppy.

Ethel G. Frick, Williamsville, N. Y., enjoys the letters of the young people.

Ethel Stokes, with her brother, enjoyed a picnic dinner and a program the last day of school. Ethel has a puppy named Max and two cats.

Vernie Sharp, Sharpes Chapel, Tenn., with her playmates, Bert and Ruby Stiner, save good times with their dogs, Hero and Dandy. Vernie walks one mile to school.

Edward E. and Harry Hughes, Gillespieville, O., are a farmer's sons who like the letters.

Audra Marshall, West Baden, Ind., would like the poem, The Sceptic's

Hester Wright, Pad, W. Va., enjoys most of all the reading of good books.

"My motto is: Take criticism kindly," writes Grace Clute, Manitou, Colo. Grace lives at the foot of Pike's Peak, and we should like to have a good, long letter from her all about that interesting place.

Daughter.

Indus and Clara Stenett, Louisville, O., enjoyed a big dinner their last day of school.

Ethel Tennant, of Fair View, W. Va., likes to sew, go to school and read detective stories.

Herbert Goddard, Vincent, O., and Francis Adams, Bel Pre, O., are 15-year-old boys who would enjoy cards.

Una Weikle, Sarton, W. Va., is learning to play the organ.

Gladys Fairbrother, Cohocton, N. Y., says they went to the woods on Arbor day and gathered flowers.

Mary Wylie, Young America, Ind., is a junior in high school and a basketball enthusiast.

Callie Butcher, Maynardville, Tenn., likes housework. Her sister Ella is a book lover who would like to hear from other book lovers.

Clennie Workman, Shelton Carpenter, Earl Houghton, Edger Miller, all of Strange Creek, W. Va., would like cards.

Clara Bell, 718 Perry street, Helena, Ark., had a birthday April 21, between 19 and 23, and she will be glad to hear from all. She likes to motor, going on a long trip every day.

POETS' CORNER

Beyond.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

It seemeth such a little way to me
Across to that strange country, the Beyond;
And yet, not strange, for it has grown to be
The home of those of whom I am so fond;
They make it seem familiar and most dear,
As journeying friends bring distant countries near.

So close it lies that when my sight is clear
I almost think I see the gleaming strand.
I know I feel those who have gone from here
Come near enough to sometimes touch my hand.
I often think, but for our veiled eyes,
We should find heaven right round about us lies.

I cannot make it seem a day to dread
When, from this dear earth, I shall journey out
To that still dearer country of the dead,
And join the lost ones so long dreamed about.
I love this world, yet shall I love to go
And meet the friends who wait for me, I know.

I never stond above a bier, and see
The seal of Death set on some well loved face,
But that I think, one more to welcome me
When I have crossed the intervening space
Between this world and that one over there.
One more, to make the Strange Beyond seem fair.

And so for me there is no sting to death,
And so the grave has lost its victory;
It is but crossing, with abated breath
And white set face, a little strip of sea
To find our loved ones waiting on the shore,
More beautiful, more precious than before.

Rosalie, the Prairie Flower.

On the distant prairie where the heather wild
In its quiet beauty lived and smiled,
Stands a little cottage; a creeping vine
Loves around its porch to twine.
In that peaceful dwelling was a lovely child,
With her blue eyes beaming soft and mild,
And the wavy ringlets of her flaxen hair
Floating in the summer air.

Chorus.

Fair as a lily, joyous and free,
Light of that prairie home was she.
Every one that knew her felt the gentle power
Of Rosalie, the prairie flower.

On the distant prairie when the days were long,
Tripping like a fairy, sweet her song;
With the sunny blossoms and the birds at play,
Beautiful and bright as they.
When the twilight shadows gathered in the west
And the voice of nature sank to rest,
Like a cherub kneeling, seemed the lovely child,
With her gentle eyes so mild.

But the summer faded and the chilly blast
O'er that happy cottage swept at last.
When the autumn songbirds woke the dewy morn
Little prairie flower was gone.
For the angels whispered softly in her ear,
"Child, thy Father calls thee, stay not here,"
And they gently bore her, robed in spotless white,
To their blissful home of light.

Chorus.

Though we should never look on her more,
Gone with the love and joy the bore,
Far away she's blooming in that fadeless bower,
Sweet Rosalie, the prairie flower.

Little Man.

By George B. Smith.

In the great big world around you,
Little man, little man,
There is much that will confound you,
Little man.
You will stumble, sometimes fall;
Troubles come to great and small.
Be a hero midst it all,
Little man, little man.

When the tempter tries to snare you,
Little man, little man,
Shun him; mother cannot spare you,
Little man.
You must be her helper true,
Brave and manly, watchful, too.
She should find her knight in you,
Little man, little man.

When you feel your feet are slipping,
Little man, little man,
Feel some sin your heart is gripping,
Little man.
Courage then will well repay.
Grit your teeth and firmly say:
"No, that isn't mother's way,"
Little man, little man.

When the joys of childhood leave you,
Little man, little man,
Do not let the world deceive you,
Little man.
Though a grown-up then you stand,
Guard your heart, your head, your hand;
Mother's God should still command,
Little man, little man.

The Dreamers.

By Theodosia Garrison.

The gypsies passed her little gate—
She stopped her wheel to see
A brown-faced pair who walked the road,
Free as the wind is free;
And suddenly her tidy room
A prison seemed to be.

Her shining plate against the walls,
Her sunlit, sanded floor,
The brass-bound wedding-chest that held
Her linen's snowy store,
The very wheel whose humming died—
Seemed only chains she bore.

She watched the foot-free gypsies pass;
She never knew or guessed
The wistful dream that drew them close—
The longing in each breast
To some day know a home like hers,
Wherein their hearts might rest.

Poems Wanted.

The Johnstown Fair, to Edwin C. Cole, Musselshell, Montana.

The Boston Burglar, to M. L. Frayer, Sidney, N. Y.

Jimmie Butler and the Owl, to Mrs. L. R. Niswonger, Henning, Ill.

I Stood on the Bridge at Midnight and A Flag on Every Schoolhouse, to Mildred Bierly, Espy, Pa.

The Rainbow and Sister and I, to S. L. Rector, Seven Mile Ford, Va.

The Blind Child's Prayer, to Florence E. Daggett, Bolton, Mich.

Man Wants but Little Here Below, The House Carpenter and the Ship Carpenter, to Mrs. Alman Jeffers, Saline City, Ind.

A Child's Question, to Ernest J. Baldwin, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.

Birdie's Ball, to T. C. Schooley, Abingdon, Ia.

Kippling's If, to W. A. Dryer, Tionesta, Pa.

The Three Wishes, to Jacob Huber, Ridgeville, Ind.

Eight Dollars a Day, to J. L. Bothwell, Elm street, Albany, N. Y.

Old Home Days.

By W. A. Croffut.

Old stone doorstep! Blessings on you! You have suffered no "repair."
Greetings! Blessings! I'd have known you if I'd met you anywhere!
Sixty years and more have faded since you anchored by the door
Where the wide back porch was shaded by the ancient sycamore,
Waving soft, through Memory's haze,
In the dear home days!

Old stone doorstep! I recall you! Father found you on the hill,
And he said, "By George! I'll haul you where you'll make a noble sill.
Summat rough, but might be rougher; 'nough sight smoothern me, I guess;
All of us that toil and suffer must be wrinkled more or less."
That was just like father's ways
In the old home days!

So he hitched the oxen to you in the path the water wore,
Slowly slew you round and drew you to the open kitchen door,
Where the crowbar made you worry and the heavy iron mace—
And I laughed to see you hurry as you wriggled into place;
And he said: "I'll bet it stays!"
In the far home days!

And you stayed, O stair of granite! of our home and life a part;
Not a throne upon the planet touches so the truant heart.
As fond memory backward glances through the labyrinth of years
Round the troop the pictured fancies 'mid the laughter and the tears,
And we thread the tangled maze
To the old home days!

Oh, the orchard and the garden, and the elm arrayed in state!
Still one giant, like a warden, towers beside the open gate!
How he captured us and swung us—oh, the mad and merry wight!—
Through the tangled branches flung us till we shouted with delight!
Oh, the joyance of the plays
In the long home days!

Peaceful hours! The twilight shadows of the harvest evening gray
Brought the blossoms of the meadows in the odors of the hay,
And the cows from out the clover tinkled that the day was done,
And the bees went droning over with their golden armor on
Through the sunset's fading rays
In the sweet home days!

Hung above you on the trellis were the Concords in the dew,
Growing sweeter for the chalice as the jocund summer flew,
And you heard the water tumble where the river breaks in twain
And the rumble and the grumble of the grinding of the grain,
And you watched each changing phase
Of the old home days!

Dear old doorstep! Oh, the prances of the children on the grass,
And the gambols and the dances of the laughing lad and lass,
And the songs we sang and chanted as the hours of evening sped!
Oh, the sacred spot is haunted with the faces of the dead.
And the echoes of the lays
Sung in old home days!

Memories throng. The heart is swelling till the pain has found relief;
Holy sorrow's pearls are welling from the blessed fount of grief
For the music hushed and vanished, for the voices round the door
And the footprints that have vanished from the path forevermore,
As through blinding mists we gaze
Toward the old home days!

The Rose That Grew Too High for Me.

It was peeping through the bramble,
That little, wild, white rose,
Where the hawthorne hedge was planted
My garden to inclose.
All beyond was thorn and heather,
All within was sun and shelter
And the wealth of beauty's store.
But I did not heed the fragrance
Of flow'ret or of tree,
For my eyes were on that white rose,
And it grew too high for me.

All through that summer morning
I lingered near the spot;
Oh, why do things seem sweeter
When we possess them not?
My garden buds were blooming,
But all that I could see
Was that little, mocking, white rose
Hanging just to hign for me.

So, in Life's wider garden
There are buds of promise, too,
Beyond our reach to gather,
But not beyond our view.
And, like the little charmer
That tempted me astray,
They steal out half the brightness
From many a summer day,
Oh, hearts that faint with longing
For some forbidden tree
Look up! and learn a lesson
From my white rose and me.

'Tis wiser far to number
The blessings at our feet,
Than ever to be sighing
For just one bud more sweet.
My sunbeams and my shadows
Fall from a pierced Hand.
I can surely trust His wisdom
Since His heart I understand,
And maybe in the morning,
When His blessed face I see,
He'll tell me why my white rose
Grew just too high for me.

WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK
IN BED MOST OF TIME
Her Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Indianapolis, Indiana. — "My health was so poor and my constitution so run down that I could not work. I was thin, pale and weak, weighed but 109 pounds and was in bed most of the time. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and five months later I weighed 133 pounds. I do all the housework and washing for eleven and I can truthfully say Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a godsend to me for I would have been in my grave today but for it. I would tell all women suffering as I was to try your valuable remedy."—Mrs. WM. GREEN, 332 S. Addison Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

There is hardly a neighborhood in this country, wherein some woman has not found health by using this good old-fashioned root and herb remedy.

If there is anything about which you would like special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Bank Guaranty.

Please tell what you can about the guaranty of bank deposits.—C. E. C., Barnes Corners, N. Y.

The panic of 1907 resulted in reserve city banks refusing to surrender the deposits of country banks and the latter were unable to obtain funds to meet the demands of their depositors. Depositors immediately began to suspect that their deposits were not safe even if not lost, and trade stopped in those sections where cash payments had been the rule. The movement for insurance or guaranty of bank deposits began in Oklahoma.

The system adopted there was one of mutual insurance, each bank paying into a fund one per cent of its special assessment. All state banks were compelled to accept the plan, and national banks were given the privilege but were unable to accept owing to an adverse ruling by the comptroller of the currency. In 1909 Kansas passed a bank guaranty law but it was optional with the banks to insure their deposits. All banks were shut out which paid more than three per cent interest on their deposits. Nebraska and Texas also authorized guaranty plans the same year. A feature of the Texas system is permitting a bank to contribute to a guaranty fund or to give an acceptable bond of indemnification or an amount equal to its capital stock and not less than one half of its deposits. In Washington, South Dakota and Montana attempts to pass similar legislation failed.

At first the Oklahoma state banks prospered at the expense of the national banks which could not come under the system. Later, on account of the failures of state banks with consequent assessments, a considerable number were converted into national banks in order to escape future liabilities.

Seasons.

Did spring begin on March 20 this year? On what dates will the other seasons begin this year?—A. F. B., Summerville, Pa.

Measured by Washington mean time the four seasons of 1916 begin as follows: Spring, March 20, 5:39 p. m.; summer, June 21, 1:16 p. m.; autumn, September 23, 4:06 a. m.; winter, December 21, 10:51 p. m.

Melchizedek.

I would like to learn about the life of Melchizedek.—J. H. C., Epworth, Ga.

Melchizedek, in the story of Genesis, the king of Salem and priest of "Supreme God." He met Abram on his return from the victorious expedition against Chedorlaomer, gave him his blessing and received tithes from him. The ante-legal king-priest stands in Psalm cx. as a figure typical of the Messiah the vicegerent of Jehovah, and in Hebrews vii:3, of the kingly priesthood of Jesus. The chapter in Genesis containing his story is a unique passage of the Pentateuch and according to Wellhausen is one of the latest additions. Ewald counts it the earliest portion of the history and based on old Canaanitish records; others explain it as utterly unhistorical.

The Pineapple.

I would like to have you print some information concerning the pineapple and tell where this fruit is produced.—F. L. D., Rouseville, Pa.

The pineapple is a native of the American tropics, but has been introduced in warm climates throughout the world. It grows about three feet high, bearing long, stiff, sword-shaped leaves in an elongated rosette, from the center of which arises the fruit. One plant bears for 10 years or more. Immense quantities are now shipped from tropical and sub-tropical countries, the principal fields being the West Indies, Florida, Northern Africa, Queensland and Hawaii.

The plant thrives best in an equable climate, where the temperature averages between 70 and 80 degrees, and where dry and rainy seasons alternate. They are never raised from the seed except for the production of new varieties, since 10 years is required to bring the plant into bearing. Crowns, slips and suckers are used instead. The crowns or rosettes or leaves upon the fruit are little used except when the varieties are rare.

Latter Day Saints.

Will you kindly tell me something about the Latter Day Saints, and if they are different than the Mormons?—D. M. H., Harrisville, W. Va.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is a continuation of the church which was organized at Fayette, N. Y., April 6, 1830, with six members. It was an antipolygamist organization, and was effected by Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdrey and others. Joseph Smith was chosen president. From the time of the organization the church rapidly increased. After the death of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young became his successor.

While at winter quarters near Council Bluff, Iowa, in December, 1847, Young assumed the presidency of the church and led his followers to Salt Lake valley, where he introduced such doctrines as Adam-God, blood atonement and polygamy. None of these had been accepted by the church or taught by its authorities during the life of Joseph Smith. In 1851 a number of persons and local organizations, some of whom had stood aloof from all factions, started a movement that resulted in a conference at Beloit, Wis., in June, 1852. This conference renounced all allegiance to Young and others.

The church has always been aggressive in its fight against polygamy. The organization has a membership of about 50,000. It is prosecuting missionary work throughout the United States, the Canadas, Australia, New Zealand, Society Islands, Sandwich Islands, the British Isles, Scandinavia and other countries.

Philippine Friar Lands.

I would like a short story of the friar lands of the Philippine islands.—H. R. L., Caro, Mich.

At the time of the transfer of the friar lands three religious orders, Dominicans, Augustinians and Recoletos, held about 420,000 acres of agricultural lands. These lands were occupied by native tenants intensely hostile to the friars, and that hostility was unquestionably shared by the vast majority of the people of the islands. The relation of these landlords to their tenants and to the entire people was one of the chief causes of irritation and rebellion under Spanish rule.

The new conditions made it manifest that the interest of the religious orders required that they should convert into money this property, which they could no longer peacefully enjoy or practically make useful. At the same time the peace and order of the community, the good will of the people towards the government of the United States, and the interest of an effective settlement and disposition of all questions arising between the church and the state in the islands made it equally desirable that these lands should be purchased by the state and that opportunity to secure title upon reasonable terms should be offered to the tenants and to the other inhabitants of the islands.

An act of congress, passed in 1902, authorized the commission to acquire title to the lands of religious orders held in such large tracts as to affect injuriously the peace and welfare of the people of the islands; to issue bonds in payment for such land; to sell the land, with a preference to actual settlers and occupants; and to apply the proceeds to paying the principal and interest of the bonds. After numerous propositions and counter propositions had been rejected, an agreement was reached whereby was closed the purchase of 410,000 acres at a price of $7,239,000 in gold.

This amount was paid in cash from the funds raised from the sale of bonds of the Philippine government bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, which bonds were sold in the United States.

Berbers.

Please tell me something about the Kabyles, a tribe of the Berbers in northern Africa.—C. S. P., Hammond, La.

Berbers is the name of a people living over nearly all of northern Africa. The Berbers are considered the most ancient inhabitants of the country, their different tribes being scattered over the entire space between the shores of the Atlantic and the confines of Egypt. They are divided into four branches, the Kabyles being one of these divisions. This branch numbers about 1,000,000, and lives in Algeria and Tunis.

The Berbers generally are about middle height with brown complexions and sometimes almost black, with glossy hair. They are generally thin but extremely strong and robust, their bodies being beautifully formed. The head of the Berber is rounder than that of the Arab, and the features shorter but of an equally marked character, although the fine aquiline nose so common among the latter is not often seen among the Berbers. Their language is said to have affinities with the Semitic tongues. The Berbers generally dwell in rude huts built into small groups scattered about in the valleys and upon the sides of the mountains.

Although they have always lived in ignorance and have had but little connection with civilized nations, they are remarkably industrious. They work the mines in their own mountains, producing lead, copper and iron. With the iron they manufacture gun barrels, implements of husbandry and many rudely formed utensils. They understand the manufacture of steel, from which they make knives, swords and other instruments, not very elegant in form, but of good quality. They also make gunpowder for their own use. Those tribes inhabiting the borders of the plains and some of the valley breed sheep and cattle in considerable numbers.

Daniel L. Russell.

Please give a sketch of the life of the governor of North Carolina at the time that state disfranchised most of the negroes.—J. G., Cutler, Ohio.

The amendment to the state constitution of North Carolina disfranchising the uneducated negroes was ratified by the people in 1900. Daniel Lindsay Russell was governor of that state from 1897 to 1901.

Daniel Lindsay Russell was born at Winnabow, N. C. on August 7, 1845. His earliest American ancestor was General William Russell, who emigrated to Virginia in 1710 as a member of the staff of Governor Spottswood. Governor Russell received his preliminary education at Bingham school, after which he was a student at the University of North Carolina. After two years of study he entered the Confederate army as a captain. While still in the army at the age of nineteen he was elected to the state legislature, there being no constitutional limit as to age. He served the full term and was re-elected in 1865. The following year he began practicing law in Willmington, N. C.

Russell was elected judge of the superior court for the fourth judicial district in 1868, and served six years. He was again elected to the state legislature in 1876, and two years later to the 46th congress. He represented his state there from March 18, 1879, to March 3, 1881. In 1896 he was elected governor of North Carolina on the Republican ticket, the term being four years. During his administration there was much agitation as to the taxation of railroads and the system of free passes, which latter was abolished by law. After leaving office Russell again engaged in practicing law.

On August 16, 1869, Russell was married at Elm Grove Plantation near Wilmington, N. C., to Sarah Amanda, daughter of Isaac Newton Sanders of Onslow county, N. C.

The Confederate Flag.

I would like to have you tell me the colors of the Confederate flag and how many stars it contained.—G. R. G., Millwood, W. Va.

The separate Confederate states had their own flags but at the outset of the civil war their congress adopted the "Stars and Bars." The flag had a white stripe between two red ones and a blue union with seven white stars in a circle for the number of seceding states. Later the stars were increased to 13. The usual battle flag was red with a blue cross and white stars diagonally. Late in the war the "bars" were exchanged for a white ground next the staff and red outside. It was sometimes made black.

Naval Commanders.

Please give me the names of the commander-in-chief of the army and of the navy of the United States.—L. L. S., Shickshinny, Pa.

Major-General Leonard Wood is at present the chief officer of the United States army.

Admiral George Dewey is president of the general board of the navy and holds the rank of admiral. Rear-Admiral C. M. Winslow is commander of the Pacific fleet with the rank of admiral. Rear-Admiral Frank F. Fletcher is commander of the Atlantic fleet with the rank of admiral, Rear-Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter is commander of the Asiatic fleet with the rank of admiral, and Rear-Admiral Henry T. Mayo is second in command of the Atlantic fleet with the rank of vice-admiral.

Waterproofing.

Will you kindly publish a recipe for use to waterproof cloth?—G. W., Waterford, Pa.

There have been various devices for rendering cloth waterproof without the use of India rubber. The most successful of these, no doubt, is the Stenhouse patent. This consists of the application of paraffin combined with drying oil. Paraffin was first used alone, but it was found to harden and break off from the cloth after a time. When drying oil was added, however, even in a very small quantity, it was found that the two substances, by the absorption of oxygen, became converted into a tenacious substance, very much like resin. To apply this, the paraffin is melted with drying oil and then cast into blocks. The composition can then be applied to fabrics by rubbing them over with a block of it either cold or gently warmed. Or the melted mixture may be applied with a brush, and the cloth then passed through hot rollers, in order to cover its entire substance perfectly. This application makes cloth very repellant to water, though still pervious to air.

The following formula is said to be successful on either cotton or woolen goods: Take 2¼ pounds of alum and dissolve in 10 gallons of boiling water. Then, in a separate vessel, dissolve 2¼ pounds of acetate of lead in 10 gallons of boiling water. Then mix the two solutions. Now take the cloth and work it in this solution, squeezing it by handfuls, time and again, until it is certain that every portion of it has been penetrated again and again by the liquid. Then it is wrung out and dried in the open air, or in a warm apartment. Then it is well washed in cold, pure water and dried again. Then it is fit for use. It is said to shed water "like the feathers on a duck's back."

Another method is to dissolve paraffin, cut up in small pieces, in pure naphtha or benzine, entirely free from fat or oil. The solution is to be made in a vessel with a glass stopper and is to be shaken repeatedly until the result is accomplished. An excess of paraffin should be used to as to make sure of having a perfectly saturated solution. The articles to be treated are immersed in this for a time, according to the thickness or porosity of the tissue and arranged to insure a gate. complete saturation or the penetration of the liquid to any required depth. After removal the articles are to be dried by the application of heat or in the air. The solvent evaporates, leaving the paper or other substance saturated with paraffin impermeable to water and capable of resisting the action of acids.

Lincoln Highway.

Please tell about the Lincoln Highway in this department and mention through which states and cities it passes.—J. F. Saugerties, N. Y.

The Lincoln Highway extends from New York to San Francisco, the shortest route possible. Many of the roads on the route between these two cities were already suitable for the needs of transcontinental tourists, leaving 2,000 miles to be improved with $10,000,000 raised for the purpose. States traversed by the highway are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California. To travel westward from New York, one must go 150 miles north to Albany, then 100 miles to Philadelphia, and from there westward through Pennsylvania over state routes. After crossing Pennsylvania, Ohio northern roads lead directly over state-planned highways toward San Francisco, connecting by excellent topographical condition across Indiana directly with the Overland Trail. The best natural highway conditions are found in this route across Illinois and Iowa. Nebraska is entered at Omaha, and the broad Platte river valley is then followed, the entire district across this state being 450 miles. In Wyoming the mileage is about 875 miles. The total mileage for the highway is about 3,500 miles. Many roads connect with this route and enable travelers to reach it easily.

The Lincoln Highway passes through the following cities: New York, in New York state; Jersey City, Newark, Trenton, Camden, in New Jersey; Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Ligonier, Greensburg, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, in Pennsylvania; Canton, Mansfield, Bucyrus, Upper Sandusky, Ada, Lima, Van Wert, in Ohio; Ft. Wayne, Elkhart, South Bend, Laporte, Valparaiso, in Indiana; Chicago Heights, Joliet, Geneva, De Kalb, Rochelle, Dixon, Sterling, Morrison, Fulton, in Illinois; Clinton, Dewitt, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, State Center, Ames, Grand Junction, Jefferson, Dennison, Logan, Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Omaha, Fremont, Columbus, Central City, Grand Island, Kearney, Lexington, Gothenberg, North Platte, Ogalalla, Big Spring, Chappell, Sidney, Kimball, in Nebraska; Pine Bluff, Cheyenne, Laramie, Rawlins, Wamsutter, Point of Rocks, Rock Springs, Green River, Granger, Fort Bridger, Evanston, in Wyoming; Julesberg, Sterling, Fort Morgan, Denver, Longmont, Loveland, Fort Collins, in Colorado; Echo, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Garfield, Grantsville, Timpie, Kanaka Ranch, Fish Springs, Kearney's Ranch, Ibapah, in Utah; Tippet's Ranch, Shelburne Pass, Ely, Eureka, Austin, Fallon, Wadsworth, Reno, Carson City, in Nevada; and Truckee, Auburn, Tallaoc, Placerville, Sacramento, Stockton, Oakland, San Francisco, in California.

Miscellaneous.

S. M., Thayer, Kan.—John Wesley was the author of the quotation, "Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness." It appeared in his sermon, On Dress.

M. J. T., Cambridge Springs, Pa.—Write to some state officer of Pennsylvania for the information you want.

F. M. J., Serena, Ill.—The answer to your question is a matter of opinion, and we do not publish opinions in this department.

E. N., Wilkesville, Ohio.—West Union, county seat of Adams county, is the only county seat in Ohio that has no railroad.

C. C. W., Buffalo, W. Va.—Your question would create too much religious discussion to answer in this department.

H. E., Boston, Va.—As a government the United States has maintained neutrality in the European war. This nation has engaged in much diplomatic discussion with various belligerents in her efforts to uphold the rights of neutrals.

E. S., Centerville, Pa.—A South Dakota lawyer should be consulted, as this department cannot answer legal questions which have to do with the laws of the different states.

J. M. Y., Evans Landing, Ind.—We have no biography of John M. Fisk.

C. S, No. Madison, Ohio.—We have no records of the weather and cannot tell on which day the deep snow of April in 1901 fell. Possibly some reader can help us out.

A. P., Hammersley Fork, Pa.—Please read the rules printed at the head of this department. They plainly state that no questions regarding the value of rare coins shall be answered.

A. M. W., Middleport, Ohio.—We have no statistics on the question you ask.

C. H. S., Ralston, Wyo.—Guelph was the family name of Queen Victoria of England by descent.

H. P. R., Waverly, W. Va.—The governor of West Virginia receives $5,000 annually and the members of the legislature get $4 per day.

E. E. M., Bulger, Pa.—Richmond Pearson Hobson was a naval constructor at the time of the Spanish-American war, serving on the battleship New York in the blockade of Santiago. He commanded the collier Merrimac which was sunk at the entrance to harbor in order to keep the Spanish fleet within.

G. H. G., Zephyrhills, Fla.—We do not know of any state that prohibits its governor serving more than one term.

F. S., Youngstown, Ohio.—Hawaii is a territory of the United States and is represented in congress by a delegate.

URGES AMPLE PROTECTION OF ALASKAN FUEL SUPPLIES

Carpenter Says Preparedness Program Should Defend Coal and Oil Resources.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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CORDOVA.

THE preparedness program of the present congress should include large appropriations for the defense of Alaska. As a naval base this territory is a key to the northern Pacific. As far as fuel for our battleships is concerned, it is the key to our whole Pacific coast, as well as to Hawaii and the Philippines. Indeed, its coal and oil resources may some day decide whether we are to have victory or defeat in a war with Japan.

Practically the only good steaming coal in our Pacific coast territories lies here in Alaska. The Asiatic fleet of the future will need in the neighborhood of a half million tons per annum, and the coaling stations of the Hawaiian islands and of the Philippines will be supplied from here. It is of enormous importance that the harbors near which the coal lies be amply protected and defenses should be at once instituted for all the approaches to Resurrection bay, the terminus of Uncle Sam's railroad. That road leads to the Matanuska coal fields and the branch line opening them will be completed this year. The coal will come from those fields to Seward, and it will also go down to Anchorage, which is perhaps a hundred miles nearer the coal beds. The latter port will have to be protected from Cook Inlet, that wide and deep bay up which ships can now sail to within 75 miles of our best naval coal supplies.

Another important harbor is that of Cordova, where this letter is written. It is within a short distance of the Bering river coal fields, which have great beds of bituminous and anthracite, and also within easy reach of the Katalla oil fields, the petroleum of which is said to be as good as that of Pennsylvania and eminently fit for the making of gasoline. Indeed, they are making gasoline there now and shipping it to Cordova for sale. Cordova is also within 200 miles by an excellent railroad of the best copper mines of the whole world. These are the famous Kennicott properties, which are now producing millions of dollars' worth of copper a year at a cost of less than 5 cents a pound. Copper is one of the great necessities of modern warfare and any nation that has hold of the Cordova harbor can control all the copper it would need in any war of the future. Moreover, by building a railroad only 38 miles long Cordova could have access to some of the best coal on the hemisphere and also to the Katalla oil fields, which would supply it with gasoline, now the life-blood of modern warfare.

This port, by the fast warships of today, is within less than three days of our Puget sound cities. The shortest distance is only about 1,200 miles; and Japan, for instance, has three dreadnaughts of over 27,000 tons each which could make that journey in less than two days. These ships are the Kirishima, the Harvena and the Hi-Yei, each of which has 68,000 horsepower and can make 27 knots per hour. Japan is 10 or 12 days from Seattle. It is much less from Cordova, and the advantage of any of the Asiatic nations having a naval base in Alaska can be easily seen.

Japan Has Spies.

I have referred to Japan because she is the only oriental nation that needs to be taken into account at this present writing. That she should be considered I find plenty of evidence. Everywhere I go I hear stories of how the Japanese are spying Alaska. Like the two men whom Joshua, the son of Nun, sent out from Shittim to Jericho, they seem to be going out secretly and using all sorts of methods to learn the lay of the land. One difference is they are not tying scarlet strings to the windows to mark the localities where they are working, and, as far as possible, their tracks are kept covered.

I am told that the Japanese are now employed in all the fishing stations along the coast. I saw a large number at Ketchikan and in other parts of southeastern Alaska. They are to be found at all the salmon canneries, and here and there about the mines. They were employed in the Bering river coal fields before the government closed them, and they have worked in all capacities in the mines at Kennicott and about Cordova. They have also been employed in the oil fields of Katalla, and I doubt not they have full information as to the other oil and coal deposits of the territory.

One of the last Japanese stories I heard relates to a Seattle man who was operating in the Bering coal fields before they were closed by the government. This man had a cook from Japan, whom he called Henry, and whom he boasted was the best cook in Alaska. He was always talking of Henry's capabilities. He said he could not only cook, but could make excellent sketches, and that he was able to keep a diary and make all sorts of notes. He was so reliable and trustworthy that his employer sent him on all kinds of missions and gave him the care of his papers.

As time passed on the man, seeing the fate of his coal property, left Alaska in disgust and came to Seattle to engage in the wholesale fish business. He had then no further use for Henry the cook, and he dismissed him with the best of recommendations.

Then the Japanese-Russian war broke out, and the agents of the mikado came to the United States to buy food for the army. One of them came to Seattle to purchase a large consignment of fish. He was referred to the former coal miner. He called and when he appeared in the office, lo! he was Henry. He was such a good cook that he had risen to be one of the confidential agents of the Japanese government, and in the war department at Tokio I doubt not there are maps and plans of the Bering river coal fields which Henry had made.

Make Notes of Coast.

Another instance was given me by one of the scientific experts of the United States government who had received an assignment to go from Juneau to Seward late one September not long ago. The cold weather had already set in at the west, and the man dreaded the trip. He did not expect to have fellow passengers, but, on going to the steamer he found that one of the men upon board was a Japanese naval attache who had once been stationed in Washington. I shall call the man Lieut. Commander Itogawa, although that is not his real name.

The scientist asked the lieutenant commander where he was going and was told that he was making the round trip to Seldovia, the farthest point to which steamers go in the winter. It is a fishing station at the southwestern end of the Kenai peninsula, and the ships going there visit Cordova and Seward and all the other important points along the coast.

Before the steamer left Juneau the governor of the territory came down to the wharf and was introduced to the lieutenant commander. He asked him where he was going, and, upon his replying that he was bound for Seldovia, wanted to know if he had yet secured a license. The Japanese was dumfounded. He replied that he did not know a license was required by a foreigner to travel on American vessels going to Alaska, and seemed greatly relieved when the governor explained that he meant a license to hunt for big game, which was the only reason he could possibly think that any one would care to visit Seldovia at that time of the year. The Japanese replied that he was making the trip merely for the sea voyage and for pleasure.

My scientific friend became fairly well acquainted with the Japanese during the voyage, but not well enough to ask personal questions. The Japanese did not volunteer anything further as to his business, but the scientist says that he had a camera with him and made numerous photographs everywhere. He took snapshots of every bay and channel and kept a notebook, in which he jotted down voluminous memoranda in Japanese characters. His notebook was evidently precious, for it was fastened to a steel chain, rivited to a leather belt, buckled about his waist. The lieutenant commander had the latest charts of our geodetic survey with him, and he made notes upon them as he went. He was probably getting full information about the coast in case it might be needed by his navy at any time in the future.

Oil Discoveries.

By the recent developments on the battlefields of Europe the oil fields of Alaska have become of enormous importance. Gasoline is an absolute necessity for modern warfare. It has to be used in motor car transportation, and is employed not only for the transportation of men, but also of ammunition, food and other supplies to the battlefields. The advantages of supply points of this fuel in the northern Pacific cannot be overestimated, and the oil fields of Alaska may become of great moment in the international complications of the future.

It is not generally known that petroleum has been discovered in many parts of Alaska. In a paper given last year before the American Institute of Mining Engineers of New York, Dr. Alfred H. Brooks, who is at the head of the geological survey of Alaska, described four localities, all on the Pacific seacoast, where petroleum is seeping forth from the earth. There are probably other deposits of oil in the interior. E. de K. Leffingwell, who for years has been exploring the north coast, found a petroleum residue 300 miles north of the arctic circle, almost on the coast of the Arctic ocean, and travelers speak of other possible oil territories.

I traveled the other day with a man who had been exploring in the Alaska range prior to the time when the coal beds were withdrawn from entry by the government. He had photographs of coal veins of enormous thickness. He claims that the coal is of a high grade, and says that there is a lake of petroleum 60 feet long and 18 feet deep not far from the coal. He says the oil oozes out around the shores of the lake, and that he has taken some of it to the refineries at Cleveland, where it was assayed as equal to the oil of Pennsylvania. According to his story he had spent $4,000 or $5,000 in investigating these regions when the Pinchot-Ballinger excitement occurred, and he gave up all hope of doing anything with them. He says that the geological experts have passed within a few miles of the deposits, but so far no one but himself knows just where they are.

As to the oil along the Pacific coast, the Katalla fields are perhaps the best known. They lie on Controller bay just below the Bering river coal fields, and between that coal field and the sea. They are almost directly north of Kayak island. They cover a belt 35 miles long and from four to eight miles in width as now defined by the seepages and springs of natural gas. They were beginning to drill there before the government locked up the oil fields, and several claims had already been taken out. These claims the government could not control, and some work is now being done upon them. In all 26 different holes have been drilled and in 10 of these more or less oil has been struck. Some of the wells have been producing from 10 to 12 barrels per day, but the deepest well has been put down only 1,600 feet and none has gone deep enough to actually test the field.

A little further south along the coast is another oil region. This is known as the Yakataga field. It lies just beyond the Bering glacier, and extends to the southeastward for a distance of perhaps 20 miles. The field is marked out by the oil seeping out of the ground. The southern edge of it is from a half mile to two miles from the ocean shore. The oil goes on to an unexplored and ice-covered region tributary to Icy bay. Some is found oozing out of the ground near the Yahtse river, and a number of seepages are reported all the way from Yakataga to Yakutat bay, a distance of several hundred miles.

This Yakataga oil comes out for the most part in a series of short valleys. Most of the seepages are small, but there is one on Johnston creek that is roughly estimated to discharge a barrel or more of oil a day. No drilling has been done in this field, and the district is almost inaccessible from the ocean, as the landings are exposed to the full sweep of the Pacific. The chief trouble as to building a railroad or pipe line is the Bering glacier, which lies between Yakataga and the Bering river coal fields. That glacier is said to be receding and in time the field will probably be accessible.

There is another oil field only a short distance from Seward, on the west shore of Cook inlet. The steamers to Anchorage pass near it. It is almost under the shadow of Mount Iliamna and not far from Iliamna lake, one of the most beautiful bodies of fresh water in Alaska. This is the Iniskin oil field, so called because it lies on the shore of Iniskin bay, which is a part of the western coast of the inlet.

The oil here is supposed to lie in a stratum of sandstone. It is seeping out of the ground. No drilling has been done there since 1904, and before that the field was only partially tested. One well was sunk to a depth of a thousand feet. It was producing gas and oil when the water rushed in and shut off the oil. A second well was abandoned at a depth of 150 feet and a third struck oil and gas at 170 feet. The Iniskin field is easily accessible to steamships, although the harbor is sometimes blocked by ice floes.

The fourth oil field on the Pacific seacoast is on the Alaska peninsula, that great horn of land about 500 miles long which forms the southwesternmost point of the territory, ending in the Aleutian Islands. The oil has been found near Cold bay, a distance perhaps of about 200 miles from the Kenai peninsula, and just across the way from the Island of Kodiak. There are a number of oil seepages in that field and two wells were drilled there before the conservation scheme stopped further exploration. The seepages are strong and in one place natural gas flows out of the ground. There is a good harbor at Cold bay, which is open throughout the year. This oil field is the nearest Japan of those so far discovered.

The fact that petroleum exists in Alaska is not new. The Cold bay field was known to the Russians as far back as 1865, but no attempt was made to investigate it; and 13 years after we took possession of the territory oil was reported along the Pacific seacoast. It is now about 20 years since attention was drawn to the Katalla and Yakataga fields, and the first drilling at Yakataga was in 1901. A little later a survey was made for a pipe line from Controller bay to that field.

The first drillings in the Iniskin field were at about the same time, and it was two years later that the wells were sunk in Cold bay. The work of investigation was going on when the California oil fields greatly increased their output. This took the life out of the Alaska oil boom, and before it could be revived the conservation craze occurred and in 1906 all the petroleum lands of the territory were withdrawn from entry.

Oil Solidifies.

Among the most interesting of oil discoveries is the one near the Arctic ocean. It is in the shape of a mound of solidified oil which rises high above the country about in the northernmost part of our territory. It is so near to the north pole that Smith bay, the harbor hard by, is locked in ice for at least 10 months of the year, and for this reason the field will not be commercially profitable. The mound is the residue of a petroleum fountain or spring. It is several hundred yards in diameter and it rises to a height of 150 feet above the level of the tundra. It appears to be composed of petroleum containing an asphaltic base, in which are mixed vegetable matter and silt.

The discovery of these several oil fields, at such wide distances apart shows how little we know of Alaska. The oil mound at Smith bay is almost a thousand miles directly north of the point on the Alaska peninsula where the petroleum is oozing out at Cold bay. The oil seepages along the Pacific coast extend at wide intervals apart, over a distance, east and west almost as great as that between New York and Chicago. Only about one-fifth of Alaska has been carefully investigated by our geologists, and there are probably other deposits of petroleum in the wilds of the unexplored regions.

Statistics show that there are fewer suicides among miners than among any other class of workers.

REPUBLICANS ASK FIRST RANK NAVY

Demand Large Appropriation to Make U. S. Second Strongest on Seas.

Washington, May 25.—Republican members of the house naval affairs committee in a minority report submitted to the house today denounced the $241,000,000 naval appropriation bill reported by the majority as wholly inadequate, and urged more liberal allowances to make the United States navy second greatest in the world.

The minority charged that the majority report ignored opinions of naval experts and recommendations of Secretary Daniels, and was based on a compromise between interests which wanted no additional naval protection and those which wanted only a slight increase.

Want Two Dreadnaughts.

The Republicans recommend that the bill provide for two dreadnaughts omitted by the reported measure, six battle cruisers instead of five, 5 coast defense submarines instead of 20, $3,500,000 for air craft instead of $2,000,000, still greater increase in personnel, creation of a national defense council, and means for rushing the building program by using more than one shift of workmen daily.

The report suggested that the two dreadnaughts be built according to plans now ready for the California and Tennessee so that all might be finished simultaneously. The bill should provide, the report declared, for the full number of men required on a peace basis, and should authorize the President to order at his discretion enlistment of such able-bodied men as the navy might need, not to exceed the 88,762 recommended by the general board.

150 Submarines Needed.

"We have 72 submarines built and building," said the minority report. "The lowest estimate of our requirements by any naval authority is 150."

The general board advised expenditure of $7,000,000 on the aeronautical service, the report pointed out. Commenting on the proposals for a defense council, it said:

"Experience in modern wars has led all other great nations to establish such a council to insure unity, continuity and co-operation in all branches of national defense."

MUTT AND JEFF Seems as Though Mutt Wanted Jeff to Foot the Bill

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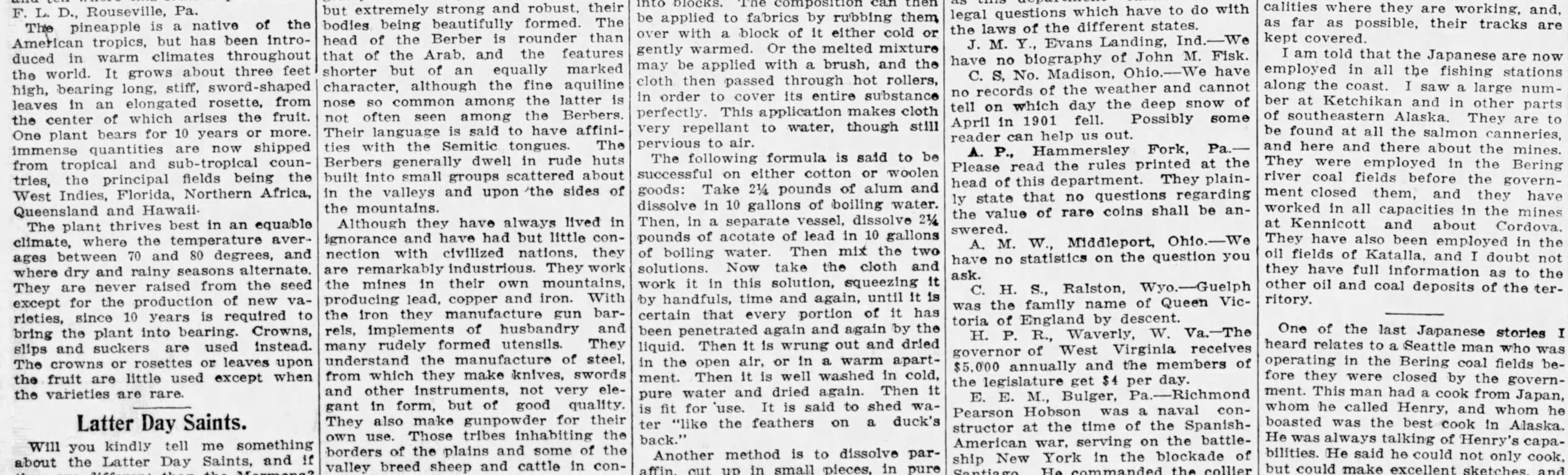
By "Bud" Fisher


CERTAINLY WE WANT TO GET TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION, BUT WE'RE BROKE. IF OVERCOATS FOR ELEPHANTS WERE 5¢ WE COULDN'T BUY A PAIR OF LEGGINS FOR A HUMMING BIRD
OH RAILROAD FARE IS EASY TO GET. FOR EXAMPLE THE HUMAN TOES HAVE SO LONG BEEN CONFINED IN SHOES THAT SCIENCE SHOWS THAT TOES ARE NOW USELESS TO THE HUMAN FOOT
WELL WHAT OF IT?
WHEN A TRAIN RUNS OVER ANY PART OF A HUMAN BEING, THE RAILROAD MUST PAY DAMAGES.
I STILL CAN'T SEE WHAT ALL THAT HAS TO DO WITH GETTING TO CHICAGO
FURTHERMORE THE RAILROAD TRIES TO SETTLE THE CLAIM AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. IN FACT A GUY IN DENVER GOT HIS TOE CUT OFF BY A TRAIN, AND THEY GAVE HIM $250. AT ONCE.
?
NOW YOU HOLD YOUR TOE ON THE TRACK AND, WHEN THE SUNSET LIMITED SHOOTS BY IT WILL CUT OFF YOUR TOE. SCIENCE SHOWS YOU DON'T NEED TOES, THEN WE'LL COLLECT DAMAGES AND-
CHICAGO 2056 MILES
EL PASO 32 MILES
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My FREE BOOK also will tell you just how you can get a nice Shetland pony without paying a single penny for him. I have a lot of fine, gentle ponies and want to give them all to deserving boys and girls. Wouldn't you just love to have one of these likable fellows—the finest playmate ever for any boy or girl. Just think of the fun you would have riding and driving him! Besides telling you how to get a pony, remember my book also tells about my life in the Wild West. Send me your name right away.

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Genuine full standard size railroad style watch with locomotive on dial and motive handsomely engraved on back. Full nickel plated case, Arabic numerals on dial, heavy R. R. style figures. Genuine American stem wind and set, fully GUARANTEED for 5 YEARS. To advertise and introduce this wonderful watch and our great catalogue of Elgin, Waltham and Hampden watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail postpaid for ONLY $1.50 and if you sell two of these watches we will give you ONE SAMPLE WATCH FREE for your trouble. Send this advertisement with $1.50 and watch will be sent by mail postpaid, or send $3.00 for two and we will send ONE EXTRA WATCH FREE. Order today as this offer may not appear again. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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NO WITHDRAWAL, IS BAKER'S ORDER

Pershing Is Told Not to Discuss Such Proposal With Gaviera.

Washington, May 27.—When Gen. Pershing goes into conference with Gen. Gaviera, Carranza commander, he will not discuss in any way proposals for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico. Secretary of War Baker today announced that orders to this effect had been given Gen. Pershing by Gen. Funston.

In connection with the pending conference, Gen. Funseton today sent to the department a report from Gen. Pershing, in which it was said there were no signs of natives being armed, and that at present, the Mexican forces are not so distributed as to antagonize the Americans.

Playing for Time.

Officials today manifested but perfunctory interest in the outcome of the parley. Since no tangible understanding was reached at the recent conference between Generals Scott and Obregon, each the highest military commander in his respective country, little is expected here today from discussions between subordinate officers.

In some quarters belief is expressed that the Mexican commander is playing the old game of sparring for time, pending the delivery next week of a new note from Carranza to Secretary Lansing, now admittedly a demand for the withdrawal of the entire American expedition.

Obregon Issues Call.

Of greater concern to officials here is Gen. Obregon's call upon all former Mexican army officers, regardless of previous allegiance, to return to the colors. Army officers are particularly impressed by reports from Mexico City that one hundred former Villa officers already had responded. They interpret these latest developments in Mexico as indicating the purpose of the various commanders to mobilize their forces to combat a common enemy.

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3 FAVORITE SONS OUT OF THE RACE

Burton, Fairbanks, Weeks Followers to Unite on Sen. Sherman or Cummins.

Washington, May 27.—Either Sherman of Illinois, or Cummins of Iowa, is expected here to be the candidate about whom the "favorite son" delegates will be asked to rally at Chicago. Former Senator Root of New York, who was expected to prove a real attraction along this line, now is said to be out of it. Canvass of the mid-western delegates has shown, Republican leaders here say, that they cannot throw any of their support to Root.

Both Sherman and Cummins are recognized as Progressives, and they will be backed as the men who have a real fighting chance against either Justice Hughes or Col. Roosevelt. If Hughes can be prevented from running off with the nomination in the early balloting, leaders still on the ground here say, then either Sherman or Cummins will have an excellent opportunity of annexing the prize.

The Hughes followers, however, continue extremely confident. They openly assert that the increase of the Roosevelt strength, so noticeable durthe last week, has bettered the strategic position of the justice. It will rally to his support, it is claimed, the east strength in the convention, which will be admittedly very strong.

Former President Taft, who is in Washington in attendance on the sessions of the League to Enforce Peace, of which he is president, has steadfastly refused to discuss candidates with anyone. It is known, however, that he personally believes that Justices Hughes occupies the best strategic position, and that he very likely will be the nominee. Mr. Taft is a warm admirer of the justice, whom he elevated to the supreme court bench, and is known to privately have expressed the opinion that he is by long odds the strongest available candidate. If Mr. Hughes is nominated, friends of Mr. Taft said today, he will tender his services on the stump in his behalf.

GERMANY'S ENTIRE MEAT SUPPLY TAKEN BY KAISER

Future Distributions to Be Made by Food Dictator.

Berlin, May 25.—The entire meat supply of the German empire was taken over by the government today. In the future, distribution of meat will be carried on by the meat bureau, one of the new departments created under the food dictatorship.

Rules for distribution of meat and fixed scales of prices will not be announced until a census is taken of all the meat provisions in Germany.

In giving out the supply, preference will be shown to the army, the people being urged to eat more vegetables. In fact, one of the functions of the new food department will be to devise new vegetable dishes for the people to take the accustomed place of meat.

It is announced that the supply of wheat on hand is sufficiently large to increase the supply allotted for public consumption.

TEXAS MILITIAMEN TO FACE COURT MARTIAL

Secretary Baker Reverses Previous Decision.

Washington, May 25.—Reversing his previous decision, Secretary Baker announced today that the 116 members of the Texas national guard who failed to present themselves for muster into the federal service will be brought to court martial immediately under the present law now before the president and proceed under its provisions.

Secretary Baker explained his action by pointing out the difference in the enlistment oaths guardsmen are required to take under the Dick law and the new Hay-Chamberlain bill. The Dick law requires an obligation to defend the constitution and obey orders of the governor of the state, but not the orders of the President. The Hay-Chamberlain act requires an oath to obey orders of both the governor and the President.

Upon recommendation of Judge Advocate General Crowder the secretary has decided that the alleged offense of the guardsmen—refusing to "present" themselves for muster—was committed under the Dick law and trial should be under that law.

It was stated officially at the war department today that Gen. Funston had never requested that the Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma national guard be called out for border service as reported. Gen. Funston asked for additional coast artillery, but the department decided it was not needed at present.

WOMAN'S PARTY SEEKS $100,000 FOR CAMPAIGN

Chicago, May 24.—The new Woman's party will go into the presidential campaign with $100,000 to its credit if a movement launched by the Congressional Union is successful. Announcement of a plan to raise thousands to finance the woman's fight to secure passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment was made by Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the union.

GENERAL GALLIENI, CALLED SAVIOR OF PARIS, IS DEAD

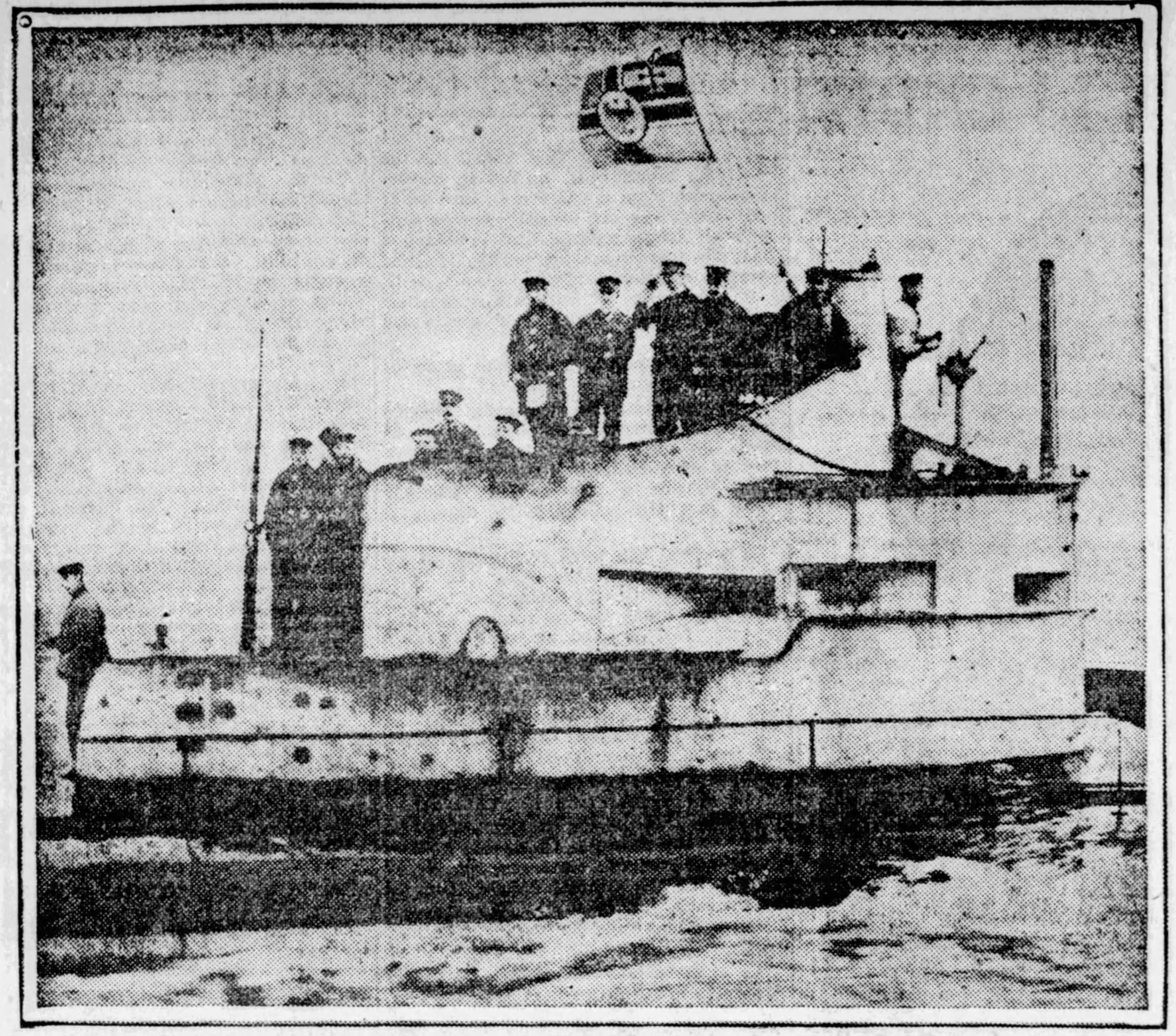
Paris, May 27.—General Joseph S. Gallieni, former minister of war, died at Versailles today.

The death of General Gallieni, while not unexpected, created a profound impression, as he was idolized by the French people, particularly the poor, who regarded him as the saviour of Paris during the critical days of August, 1914. His funeral will be the occasion of a notable military and civil demonstration.

After the notable part taken by Gen. Gallieni in the battle of the Marne, when he rushed 80,000 troops of the Paris garrison to the battle line in taxicabs at the crisis of the struggle and thereby turned the tide of victory in favor of the French, he was appointed minister of war in the reconstructed cabinet.

While war minister General Gallien devoted himself with great energy to the elimination of red tape in the administration of the army. He also dealt with a heavy hand with officers who had secured posts through favoritism or political influence. His first act was to forbid civilians to write to the generals in the field in regard to military matters, and his next was to send to the front a number of able bodied soldiers who were occupying safe billets in the rear. Like General Joffre, he was relentless in forcing the retirement of old officers whose activities or abilities were not equal to the demands of the war. By revision of the exempt lists he added 80,000 men to the army.

SUPER-SUBMARINE COMING TO AMERICA WITH $20,000,000 CARGO



CONNING TOWER OF GERMAN SUBMARINE LINER ©INTL FILM SERVICE

New York, May 26.—From sources considered to be reliable by ship news reporters here, New York, about July 4, will witness the arrival of a German super-submarine, 450 feet in length. It is said the giant under-sea craft will bring ten passengers, mail and a cargo of chemicals worth $20,000,000.

The vessel is said to be one of a fleet of five, financed partly by the German government and partly by private concerns, to ply between Germany and New York and avoid the British blockade.

The vessel has a beam of 40 feet and a speed of from 14 to 18 knots an hour. She carries a crew of 60 men and has accommodations for 10 passengers, who will pay $5,000 each for passage. The vessel will be armed for defense only. The three decks and conning tower reach 18 feet above the water line when the boat is sailing on the surface.

Simultaneously with the report of the boat's coming a photograph showing the conning tower was also received.

SAYS TAFT WILL NOT SUPPORT T. R.

Friend Says Ex-President Will Be in Opposition if Colonel's Nominated.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, May 26.—Ex-President William Howard Taft will not support Theodore Roosevelt, if he is nominated by the Republicans.

On the contrary, statements made here today by the ex-president himself and friends who are well acquainted with his point of view, indicate that if the colonel is nominated, Mr. Tatf will be in active opposition.

When Mr. Taft's attention was called to the report in New York that he would support the colonel if the colonel were nominated, Mr. Taft said:

"I do not feel called upon to answer any such violent hypothesis."

Again, in the same conversation with the Blade correspondent, the ex-president referred to the report as a "violent assumption."

A friend, fully in the confidence of Mr. Taft, said, in connection with the report:

"The rumor is being circulated for a purpose. There is absolutely nothing to it. It has been in circulation for some time, and Mr. Taft's friends believe it originates at Oyster Bay. The report is not a figment of the imagination. It is an absolute falsehood put out to make Colonel Roosevelt appear strong as a Republican candidate. Mr. Taft believes Colonel Roosevelt is not less of a menace to the country than Mr. Wilson. Instead of there being a reason for the assumption that Mr. Taft will support Colonel Roosevelt, if he is nominated, it is to be assumed that Mr. Taft will feel it his duty to be active in opposition if Colonel Roosevelt is nominated."

MEXICAN DUST JAMS NEW 45 AUTOMATICS

Interferes With Mechanism, but It's Some Gun at That.

Field Headquarters, May 17, via motor truck to Columbus, N. M., May 25.—One fault with the army 45 automatic pistol, with which nearly 60 Villa bandits were killed at the Ojos Azules fight, May 5, was developed during that action. It was the tendency of the pistol to jam with dust so that the mechanism would not work automatically. The fight, however, proved the deadly effectiveness and power of this new pistol, stamping it as the best-shooting pistol the army has tried. The dust particles, which caused a few of the pistols to jam, sifted in the holsters while the men were on the march. Some sort of dust-proof cover has been suggested to avert this trouble.

Lieut. A. M. Graham, who led the cavalry charge in this fight and whose horse jumped a half-opened gate while 10 bandits were still running through the opening, said that he has carried his pistol in a sock during the dusty Mexican marches. This kept it free from dust, but made the draw slow.

Lieut. A. P. Lord of Rockland, Me., who rode with Graham at the head of the charge, found his pistol jammed when he tried to open fire. He pounded it against something solid, the jar restoring the weapon to running order immediately. After the fight, Lieut. Lord discovered that the solid object which he had pounded was his knee.

England has strengthened its hold on the toy market, but Japan is forging ahead as a competitor.

AMERICAN AIRMAN NEAR DEATH ON VERDUN FRONT

Texan's Machine Damaged by German Antagonist.

Paris, May 25.—Accounts of the recent aviation exploits of Sergeant Albert Hall, of Galveston, Texas, a member of the Franco-American flying corps, show that on Monday, May 22, he was engaged with several German machines on the Verdun front and narrowly escaped being put out of action by damage to his propeller before he brought down a German machine near Malancourt.

Find Relief From Painful Ills

Medical Men Recommend Simple Remedy.

One of the most important medical discoveries of the age is that neuralgia, indigestion, insomnia, headaches, bad blood and a score of other ailments can be traced directly to constipation and neglect of the bowels. It has been found that suffering arises from auto-intoxication which can be attributed directly to bowel trouble. The medical profession has found that in order to relieve suffering from these causes it is necessary to get at the original cause and not merely to seek relief temporarily. In other words the cure of constipation must come before we arrive at relief from the ills to which it contributes so much. Ordinary methods of treating constipation have failed. It was found, for instance, that drugs and cathartics give only temporary relief and often saturate the body, resulting in a drug craving which is worse than the original trouble. Frequently cathartics are too violent in action and shock the system.

Simultaneously in Europe and America eminent physicians discovered that the ideal treatment is white mineral oil, which restores the body to its original smooth working order and puts the system back into a healthful condition by restoring the bowels to easy natural action. Having restored the bowels to health it was found that other troubles are banished easily. White mineral oil in its purest form is sold under the name of Lubriol, which is a patented protected name standing for the pure efficient product of the Lurial Laboratories in Toledo, Ohio. Lubriol is odorless and tasteless. It is not absorbed into the system, but does its work and departs completely with the waste matter. It oils the system just as a drop of oil puts a watch in smooth running order after long neglect. Lubriol is just as effective, as safe, as beneficial, for children as it is for older folk. No matter how far constipation has progressed, no matter what other illness it has brought in its train, it is never too late to secure the beneficial results of Lubriol.

No matter what drugs or cathartics you have taken, no matter what disappointment you have suffered, you have not taken Lubriol or you would not now be so hopeless. But there is no need for hopelessness. Lubriol is a household friend of inestimable value. It should never be missing from your home. You can secure Lubriol in pint bottles for seventy-five cents shipped post-paid and guaranteed against breakage. The Weekly Blade editor attests the financial responsibility of the Lubriol Laboratories, so you may have no hesitancy in remitting 75c to the Lubriol Laboratories, 14th floor the Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio.—Advt.

NO PEACE UNTIL FOE QUITS SERBIA

Allies Give Pledge to Regent That Country Must Be Restored.

Athens, May 24.—Prince Alexander of Serbia, regent of King Peter's landless kingdom, in an interview today with a representative of the Associated Press, said that he had assurances from all the allies that no settlement of the war would be accepted which did not provide for the restoration of Serbia.

"I receive you," he said, "to prove how deeply I appreciate the tone of the American press, which, while defending the sacred principle of the liberty of all peoples, has thereby rendered justice to our rights to exist as an independent nation. Serbia desires to live in peace, but only on condition that its aspirations, culture and language are respected as it respects those of others.

Allies Give Serbia Pledge.

"I was very glad," he said, "to be able to assure myself during my visits to the capitals of the allies that our legitimate expectations have found the sincerest sympathy and will have the most efficacious aid. I was assured that the allies are united in their determination that Serbia must be restored.

"While waiting for the deliverance our poor population in Serbia has suffered terribly from the cruel regime under which they now live. It is not anything new for those who know what took place in Belgium and the invaded provinces of Russia and France. What is new, however, in that business and what is worse than anything of the sort yet seen is the application of Bulgarian methods to the part of our country they occupy. We ought to know," he added bitterly, "for it is not the first time that we have seen it. And, mind you, it is Macedonia that is suffering the most from Bulgarian terrorism and it is precisely Macedonia that the Bulgars claim is exclusively Bulgarian. The fate of our civil population is what worries us, and we are trying all the time to find some way to stop this extermination of our already almost half exterminated race."

Prince Praises Americans.

The prince spoke with deep emotion of the efforts of the Americans to aid the suffering Serb civilians. He praised especially the work of Dr. Edward Ryan, who is now in Belgrade. Suddenly, as if oppressed by dwelling too long on the trials of his countrymen, he jumped up and said:

"Come along, I am going to review some regiments and I will show you soldiers who are ready for anything," adding in an undertone, "because they have lost everything."

Some of the soldiers were grayhaired men, and some were the merest boys. Many of them had been under arms constantly for six years.

"They are completely restored," said the prince, "and ask nothing better than to come to grips with the invaders of their native land. Strong in the friendship of our great allies we place our trust in God and are confident that we shall enter our fatherland in triumph and free our brothers from the yoke of the oppressors."

Forward for Serbia.

Just then a company of the famous "Men of Morawa Valley" swept past, big, blonde, deep-chested men, in the full flower of their manhood. Prince Alexander's face lit up as he saluted them. Suddenly, he cried:

"Forward, Serbia!"

The company came to a halt, swung around as one man and looked their future sovereign eye-to-eye. There was a rattle as they presented arms and 100 voices answered:

"Forward, Alexander Karageorgevich, for Serbia."

The prince regent turned to the correspondent, his eyes lifting behind his glasses, his countenance shining like that of a crusader.

"You see," he said simply.

GERMAN POPULACE IS GUARANTEED FOOD

Copenhagen, May 24.—The officially inspired Nord Deutsche Allgemtine Zeitung states that the feeding of the German populace is absolutely guaranteed.

Munitions Ship Beached.

Hong Kong, May 26.—Following an outbreak of fire on board, the British steamship Wisley, bound from New York to Vladivostok with a cargo of war munitions has been beached in Vungro bay on the coast of Cochin, China. Help has been summoned.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, May 27.—There were beneficial rains overnight in Kansas and Oklahoma. This caught many of the shorts inactive and prices slumped. Prices broke severely. Cables were unchanged on spot wheat. There appeared to be a good deal of wheat on tap around the opening. The initial decline here was ¼c in cash and May, 1c in July and 1⅜c in Sept. Trading was active.

				Close	
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	May 27.	May 26.
Cash....	1.17½	1.17½	1.15¼	1.15¼	1.17¾
May....	1.17½	1.17½	1.15¼	1.15¼	1.17¾
July....	1.17½	1.17½	1.16	1.16	1.18½
Sept....	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.17⅛	1.19⅜
Corn—					
Cash......	....	....	....	71¼	72¼
May......	70¾	70¾	70	70	71
July......	71¾	71¾	70¾	70¾	72⅛
Sept......	71¾	71¾	70¾	70¾	72
Oats—					
Cash......	....	....	....	44	45
May......	44¾	44¾	44	44	45
July......	43¼	43¼	42½	42½	43½
Sept......	40⅞	....	....	40½	41⅛
Clover seed—					
Cash....	8.72½	....	....	8.75	8.70
Oct.....	8.80	....	....	8.85	8.77
Dec.....	8.72½	....	....	8.77½	8.70
Rye—					
No. 2....	....	....	....	97	97
Alsike—					
Cash....	9.50	....	....	9.50	9.50
Aug.....	9.50	....	....	9.50	9.50
Timothy—					
Cash....	3.60	....	....	3.57½	3.60
Sept....	3.47	....	....	3.45	3.47
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May ...	1.09¾	1.09¾	1.07⅛	1.07⅜	1.09⅞
July ...	1.11¼	1.11¼	1.08⅝	1.09⅛	1.11⅞
Sept. ...	1.11⅞	1.11⅞	1.09⅞	1.10¼	1.12⅝
Corn—					
May ...	70⅛	70⅛	68⅝	68¾	70¼
July ...	70¼	70¼	68¾	69	70⅝
Sept. ...	69⅞	69⅞	68¾	69	69⅞
Oats—					
May ...	41⅜	41⅜	40⅛	40¼	41⅝
July ...	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	41
Sept. ...	38¾	39	38½	38¾	39⅜
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork —					
May ...	23.45	....	....	23.35	23.15
July ...	22.30	22.50	22.30	22.50	22.55
Sept. ...	22.15	22.25	22.10	22.20	22.30
Lard—					
May ...	12.45	....	....	12.60	12.47
July ...	12.50	12.62	12.45	12.62	12.47
Sept. ...	12.62	12.75	....	12.75	12.62
Ribs—					
May ...	12.40	....	....	12.45	12.40
July ...	12.45	....	....	12.50	12.45
Sept. ...	12.55	....	....	12.62	12.55
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May ...	....	....	....	....	1.17⅛
July ...	....	....	....	....	1.16¾
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May ...	....	....	....	....	1.17
July ...	....	....	....	....	1.17

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.
(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 30c; solid pack, 31c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 30; oleo, 19@23c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18@18½c; York State, 19½c; brick, 18½@19c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 20c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 31c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 60c; Longhorn, 18c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 24c; strictly fresh, 25c; less ½ case, ½c higher; 3-5 case lots, 21½c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Home-grown, 12@15c.

Beans—Green, $1.50@1.65 per hamper; Southern wax, $2.00.

New Southern Cabbage—$2.75@3.00.

California Celery—Large, per dozen, 85c.

Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, 75c@$1.00.

Lettuce—Leaf, 15c.

Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$4.50@5.00.

Fancy Head Lettuce—$1.25@1.75.

Mushrooms—65c pound.

Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.

New Potatoes—Per bushel, $1.80@1.90.

Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 50c.

New Peas—$2.50@3.00.

Potatoes—$3.25 per sack.

New Florida Potatoes—Per barrel, $5.50@6.50.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 20c doz.; long, per doz., 20c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 30c.

Florida Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $4.00@5.00.

Texas Bermuda Onions—Per crate, $2.25.

Rhubarb—Per dozen bunches, 10c.

Home-grown Spinach, per bushel, 40@50c.

Fruits.

Apples—Baldwins, per bbl., $3.75; Rome Beauties, $2.00 per box.

Pineapples—Percrate, $2.50@2.75.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

Cantaloupes, Cal., $5.00@7.00.

Grapefruit—Florida, $3.50@4.50.

Florida Valencia Oranges—Per box, $3.50.

California Navel Oranges—Per box, 80s, $2.75; balance or smaller sizes, $3.00@4.00.

Cal. Valencias, $3.50@4.00.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Lemons—California, $3.75@4.00.

Tennessee Strawberries—$2.00@2.75 per 24 qts.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 12½@13c; heavy and rough, 10@11c.

Calves—12@14½c.

Spring Lambs—Pelts on, 20@22c.

Fowls—Alive, 18@19c.

Broilers, 30@35c lb.

Ducks—Alive, 18c.

Lambs—Yearlings, 17@18c; sheep, 12@14c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 11c; cow beef, extra good, 10@12c.

Heifers—11@12½c.

Bulls—10@12c.

Provisions.

Lard—14¾c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—21½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 17c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 13½c; frankforters, 15½c; garlic sausage, 13½c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckles, 18½c.

Fresh Lake Fish.

Pickerel, No 1, 14c; No. 2, 10c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 16c; gray bass, 3½c; perch, 9c; white bass, 7c; mullet, 5c; bullheads, dressed, 14c; round, 7c.

Ocean Fish.

Halibut, 18c; salmon, 20c; bluefish, 14c; Spanish mackerel, 22c; Jumbo soft shell crabs, 75c; medium soft shell crabs, 60c; butter fish, 12½c; mackerel, large, 40@60c; shad roe, per pair, 60c.

Large clams, per 100, $1.25; Little Neck clams, per 100, $1.00; shrimps, $1.50 per gallon.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No 1, $25.00; No. 2, $24.00.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.

Oats—51c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.
(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.25; winter patent, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; family flour, $6.00@6.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $26.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@29.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $32.00@33.00; old process meal, $35.00@37.00; union grains, $33.00@35.00; alfalfa, chop, $32.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Hay—Bale, $19.00@20.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.

Oats—50@55c per bu.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c; kip, 22c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.50@5.00.

New York Produce.

New York, May 29.—Flour quiet. Pork unsettled. Beef quiet. Lard easy; middle west, $12.85@12.95. Molasses steady. Hay firm. Hides firm. Leather firm.

Butter, firmer; receipts, 6,687 tubs; creamery, extras, (92 score), 30¼c; creamery (higher scoring), 30½@31¼c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 27½@28½c. Eggs, unsettled; receipts, 23,503 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 24½@25½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 20¾@21½c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 25½@26c; nearby hennery, browns, 24½@25½c. Cheese, easy; receipts, 1,081 boxes; state, fresh, specials, 17@17¼c; do., average fancy, 16¾@17c; Wisconsin, twins, held, 18½@19c. Live poultry, weaker; broilers, 30@35c; fowls, 20@21c; turkeys, 18@20c; dressed, firm; chickens, 18@32c; fowls, 18@23c; turkeys, 29@38c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, May 29.—Butter, unchanged. Eggs, lower; receipts, 24,345 cases; firsts, 20¾@21¼c; ordinary firsts, 18½@20c; at mark, cases included, 20@21c. Potatoes, unchanged; receipts, old, 18 cars; new, 8 cars. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 19½c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, May 27.—Butter—Creamery, extra, 32½@33c; prints, 33½@34c; firsts, 31½@32c; process extra, 28@29c; fancy dairy, 25@26c; packing stock, No. 1, 21@22c. Poultry—Alive, chickens, 20c; spring broilers, 30@35c. Eggs—Fresh gathered extra, 24c; extras, 23½c; firsts, 22½c. Potatoes—Texas Triumphs, $1.65; old crop in carlots, $1.10@1.15; from warehouse, $1.20@1.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 29.—Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; firm; bulk, $9.65@9.80; light, $9.15@9.80; mixed, $9.40@9.65; heavy, $9.30@9.90; rough, $9.30@9.45; pigs, $7.25@10.00. Cattle—Receipts, 100; steady; native beef cattle, $8.40@10.75; stockers and feeders, $6.25@8.10; cows and heifers, $9.75@9.85; calves, $8.50@11.75. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; weak; wethers, $7.30@9.80; lambs, $8.40@12.35; springs, $10.00@12.40.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, May 27.—Receipts of hogs, 1,500; the general top for good kinds was $9.75, with a few sales at $9.80; pigs, $9.00; roughs, $8.75; stags, $7. Calves, steady; top $12. Sheep, two cars; slow top, $8.50; lambs dull; top, $1.25. Cattle, three cars; steady; top, $10.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market steady. Veals—Receipts, 200; market active at $4.00@11.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market slow; heavy and mixed, $10.00@10.05; yorkers, $9.40@10.00; pigs, $9.00@10.00; pigs, $9.00@9.25; roughs, $8.75@8.90; stags, $6.50@7.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,800; dull; lambs, $5.50@10.00; yearlings, $5.00@8.90; weathers, $8.25@8.50; ewes, $4.00@8.00; sheep mixed, $8.00@8.25.

Rheumatism
A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply fill out the coupon below and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

FREE TRIAL COUPON.
Mark H. Jackson, 1148B, Gurney Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.:
I accept your offer. Send to
....
....
....

Abolish the Truss Forever

Do Away With Steel and Rubber Bands That Chafe and Pinch

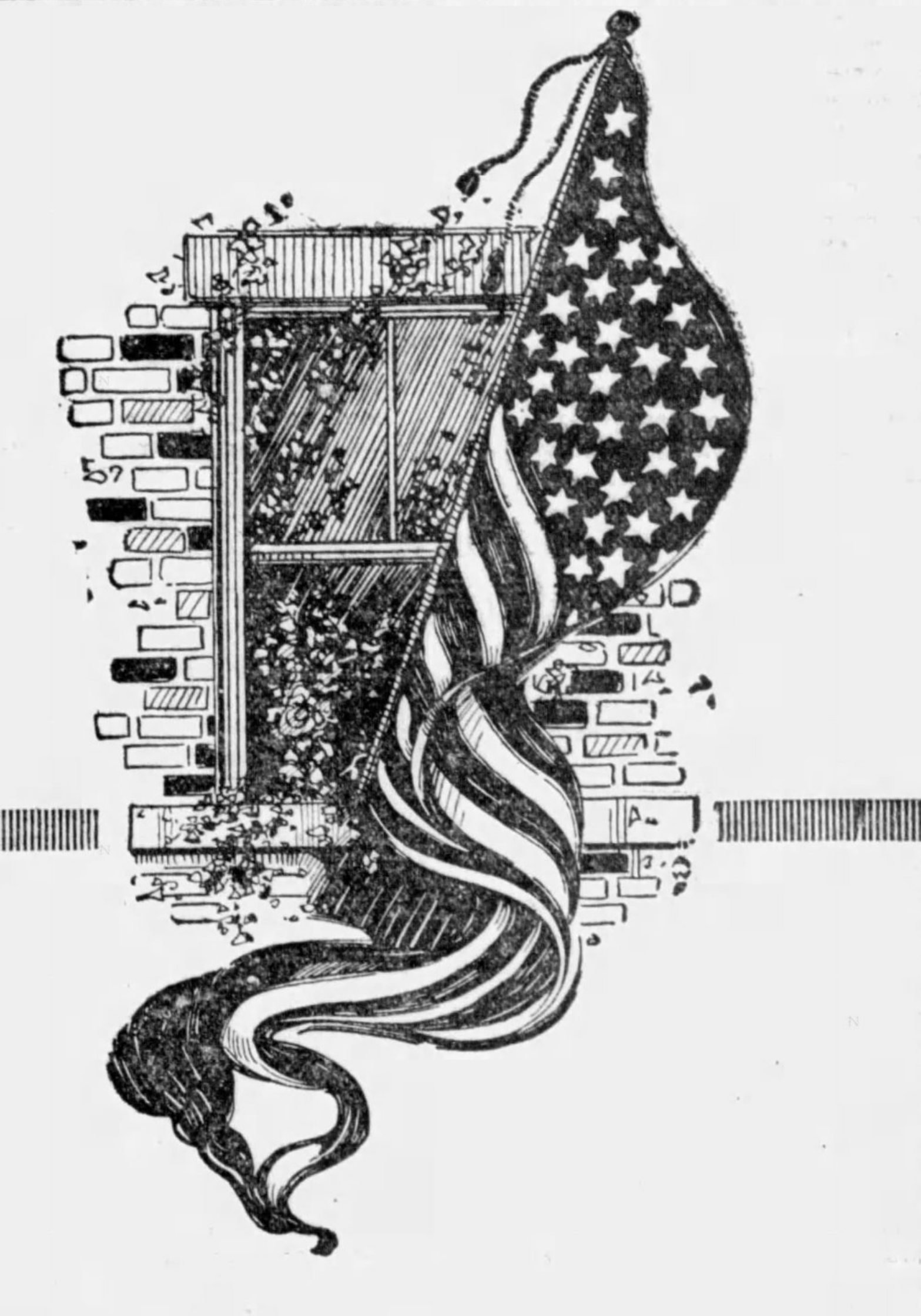
You know by your own experience the truss is a mere makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall—and that it is undermining your health. Why, then, continue to wear it? Stuart's PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to prevent slipping and to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs attached; no "digging in" or grinding pressure. Soft as Velvet—Flexible—Easy to Apply—Inexpensive. Continuous day and night treatment at home. No delay from work. Hundreds of people have gone before an officer qualified to acknowledge oaths, and swore that the Plapao-Pads cured their rupture—some of them most aggravated cases and of long standing. It is reasonable that they should do the same for you. Give them a chance.

FREE TRIAL PLAPAO

STUART'S ADHESIF PLAPAO-PAD. TRADE MARK. PATD. APRIL 6 1909. THE INNER SURFACE IS MADE ADHESIVE TO SECURE THE PLAPAO-PAD FIRMLY TO THE BODY, WHICH KEEPS THE PLAPAO CONTINUALLY APPLIED AND PAD FROM SHIFTING. IT'S THE NON-SLIPPING YET NON-RIGID PAD AND WHAT IS WITHIN IT, THAT COUNTS. PLAPAO EXUDES THROUGH THIS OPENING

FREE To the RUPTURED Trial Plapao and illustrated book on rupture. Learn how to close the hernial opening as nature intended, so the rupture can't come down. No charge for it, now or ever; nothing to be returned. Write today—NOW.

Plapao Co., Block 316 St. Louis, Mo.



1,000,000 Flags Sold In One Day

On May 13 New York City held a mammouth Preparedness Parade which was the greatest demonstration of patriotism ever known.

On that day over one million American flags were bought by New York people. Certainly the folk in New York are not more patriotic than you—So why not

Demonstrate YOUR Patriotism

on Flag Day, June 14th, Fourth of July, Election Day—and every other day, by flying our nation's flag and carrying it in all processions?

The Weekly Blade can save you money on

A Big Sewn American Flag 5x8 Feet

98c Postpaid to Blade Readers

It has sewn stripes and printed union of fast colors, with metal gommets clinched in reinforced duck binding. It will last for years

Send for your flag at once. Thousands have done so in the past few weeks. Don't lag behind in this time of storm and stress.

A SMALLER FLAG--3X5 FEET

Made exactly like the big one—also sold at a great saving to Blade readers. **49c** Post-paid

**Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau
Toledo, Ohio**

Price $100

The Royal

is the typewriter with the rapid-fire action and adjustable *personal* touch—the machine that fires letters as an automatic gun spits bullets!

Built for the Expert Typist—Better for the Ordinary Operator

The new Royal way of sending *direct force* from the fingertips to the type takes the "grind" out of typewriting and increases the daily output of any stenographer.

Get the Facts!

Send for the "Royal man" and ask for a DEMONSTRATION. Or write us direct for our new brochure, *"Better Service,"* and a beautiful Color-Photograph of the *New Royal Master-Model 10.*

ROYAL TYPEWRITER CO. Inc.
Room 7, Spitzer Bldg.
TOLEDO, O.

THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelions, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out. Your dealer should have them—if he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO.,
Box 10, Dixon, Ill.

CHILD YET UNBORN TO GET COMPENSATION

Pennsylvania Board Sets Precedent in Case.

Philadelphia, May 24.—Compensation for a child yet unborn, to become effective at birth and continue until the child is 16 years old, is awarded by Referee W. W. Champion, of Williamsport, in a decision made public by the workmen's compensation board here today.

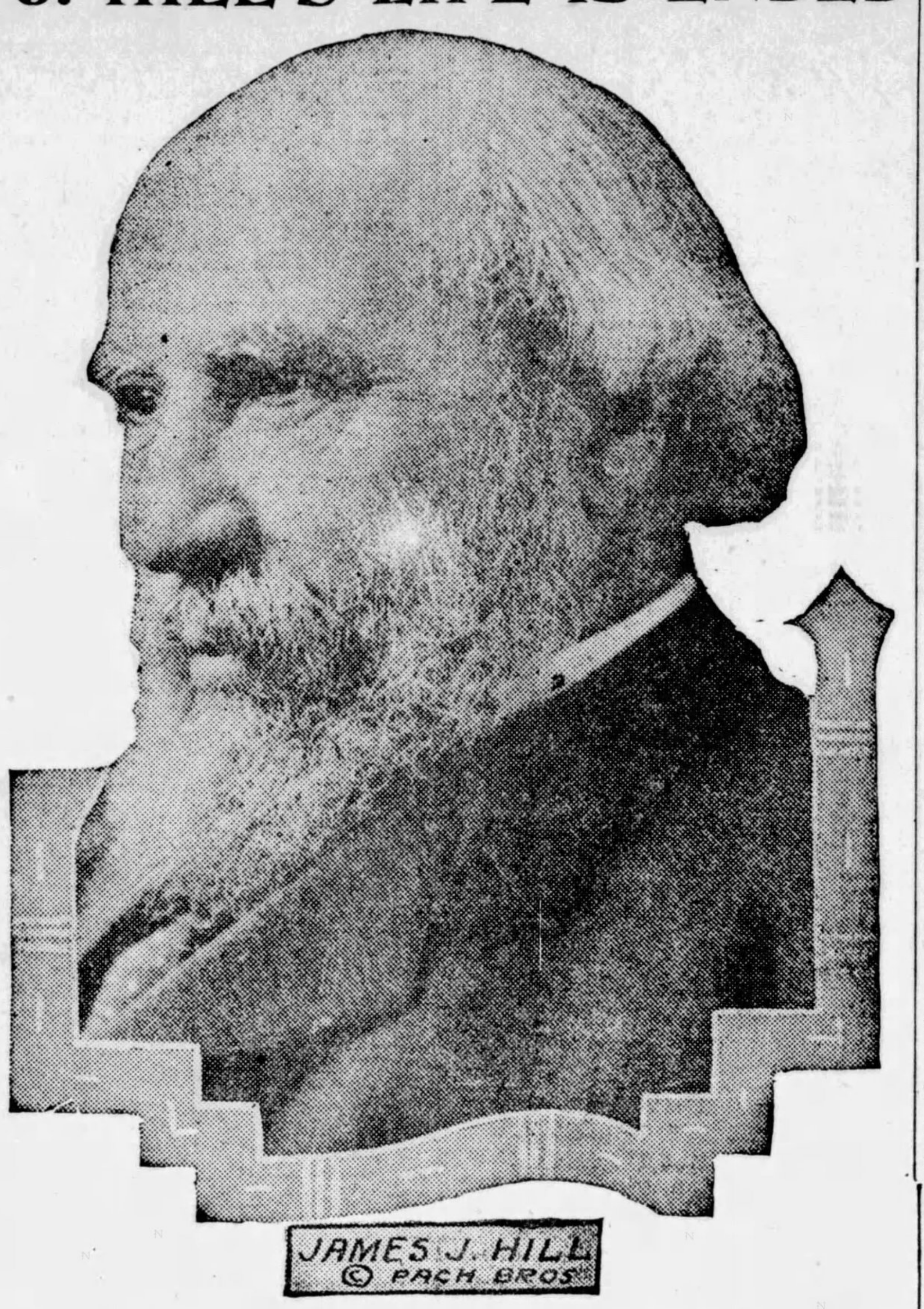
Robert C. Kehres, father of the unborn child, was killed January 18 on the dock of the Williamsport Coal Co. After a hearing of the case, Referee Champion awarded the widow, Mrs. Helen Kehres, $7.20 a week from January 18 to the date when the child is born, or forty per cent of Kehres' wages, which were $18.70 a week. From the birth of the child and until three hundred weeks afterward, the widow and child are to receive $8.41. At the end of the 300th week, the child itself is to receive $2.80 a week until it becomes 16 years old.

The referee took the position that the child is legally in being and entitled to consideration the same as a born child.

NATIONAL FIGURE PASSES AS JAMES J. HILL'S LIFE IS ENDED

WAS KNOWN AS EMPIRE BUILDER

Master Mind of the Great Northwest Succumbs Following Operation.



St. Paul, Minn., May 29.—James J. Hill, eminent railroad builder and financier, died at his home here today at 9:30 o'clock.

Mr. Hill was unconscious for nearly 12 hours before he died. Dr. Herman M. Biggs and Dr. Stanley Seager, together with members of the immediate Hill family were at the bedside when the end came.

Ill Ten Days.

Mr. Hill had been ill for about ten days. Unprecedented efforts to save his life had been made by a large coterie of specialists rushed here several days ago from Rochester, Minn., and New York.

Announcement of Mr. Hill's death was made at his residence. Just a half hour before the end came, Dr. Herman Biggs of New York announced to newspaper men that his death was momentarily expected.

Practically all the members of the financier's immediate family were at the bedside when he expired.

The immediate cause of Mr. Hill's death was an abscess, which formed on the posterior part of his thigh some time ago and despite treatment of famous specialists, steadily became worse. The infection, it is said, had spread to below his knee before death came.

Failed to Rally.

Physicians gave up hope for his recovery when he failed to rally after the operation. His advanced age, 78, and the intense pain which he suffered from the abscess on his thigh, had so weakened his general constitution, that he was not able to withstand the strain of the operation.

Louis W. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railroad, threw open his big residence next door to the corps of doctors and surgeons, and their assistants. From the beginning of his father's illness, nearly 12 days ago, Louis W. Hill has been indefatigable in his efforts to assist the surgeons in their work.

In this connection, an incident certain infrequently used sedative might be of slight benefit to the patient. Other doctors present questioned the efficiency of this sedative and as an added argument against its use, stated that none of it could be obtained at any point nearer than Chicago.

Orders Special Train.

Louis Hill chanced to overhear this conversation of the surgeons. Instantly, he directed his secretary to call by telephone a firm of chemists in Chicago and ascertain if a supply of this sedative could be obtained was related yesterday afternoon. One of the physicians intimated that a there.

When an affimative reply was received, Louis Hill ordered a special train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad to bring the sedative to St. Paul. It arrived here at 9:22 o'clock at night, having made the trip of 431 miles in 8:03, or an average speed of 54 miles an hour.

Railroad men stated that this shattered all speed records between Chicago and St. Paul.

When the sedative was delivered at the Hill residence the surgeons had decided not to avail themselves of its use.

All traffic, both passenger and freight, on the Burlington railroad between Chicago and St. Paul had been sidetracked to give the right of way to the Hill special.

PLAN COUNCIL TO MASS INDUSTRIES FOR WAR USE

Washington, May 24.—Creation of a national council to mobilize the industrial resources of the country for use in time of war is proposed in a bill, approved by President Wilson, introduced yesterday in the house by Chairman Hay of the military affairs committee.

PEACE TALK HAS A BAD EFFECT ON GERMAN ARMY

Undermines Morales, Says Von Hindenburg.

London, May 24.—An order of the day said to have been issued recently by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to his men on the Russian front is quoted as follows in a Central News dispatch from Basel, Switzerland:

"For some time a rumor has been spreading among the troops that peace negotiations are about to begin, but this fact, coupled with the instinct of self-preservation which is constantly growing, is having a bad effect on the morale of the men.

"In the name of the emperor I declare that there cannot be any question of peace until we have crossed the Dvina. Soldiers, if you wish peace, go and seek it on the other side of the Dvina."

Russian Mine Sweeper Sunk.

Berlin, May 29.—A Russian mine sweeper, while reconnoitering off the Courtland coast, was sunk in the Baltic by a mine.

Overland

TRADE MARK

1,000 Cars a Day Not Enough

To completely realize that ideal which the public has yearned for—which producers have long striven to attain—

That was the definite purpose behind the $615 Overland.

A small car with comfortable, roomy seats that would ride as easily as a big one—

A small car with "big looks" that a man could buy and yet keep on speaking terms with both his pride and his pocketbook—

A small, light car that would reach a new low level of operating and upkeep expense—

That has been the ideal.

That was the definite need which the $615 Overland supplies with definite finality.

But a luxurious small car—like most ideals—was difficult of attainment.

And to attain it and still keep the price lower than any other complete automobile had ever been sold for, meant quantity production on a scale never before attempted in cars of this class.

We increased our capacity to 1,000 cars a day—more than double any previous output of cars of this class.

And the result is this comfortable small car, beautiful and complete, for $615.

Never before has any complete automobile been sold at anywhere near so low a price.

Never before has any small, light, economical car been anywhere near so comfortable or so beautiful.

But so completely have we realized a popular ideal that 1,000 cars a day is not going to supply the demand.

If you order yours today it will not be a day too soon to avoid delay.

See the Overland dealer at once.

$615

Roadster $595
Model 75 - f. o. b. Toledo

Catalog on Request. Please Address Dept. 594

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

"Made in U.S.A."

JAMES J. HILL, DISCOVERER OF THE BREAD BASKET OF THE WORLD

JAMES J. HILL discovered the "breadbasket of the world" in the Great Northwest; he led in its development from a wilderness into what now comprises six wealthy states dotted with 400,000 farms; and he blazed a trail for transportation which reached eventually from Buffalo to Asia, with a total mileage of rail and steamship facilities that would nearly girdle the earth.

That but roughly spans the story of his achievement.

Near Guelph, in Ontario, where James J.(erome) Hill was born in 1838, the son of an Irish-Canadian farmer who died when the boy was 15, there stands a tree stump labeled: "The last tree chopped by James J. Hill."

It marked the lad's resolution to go to the United States. He had been prompted by an odd incident. According to the story that is told, a strange traveler had stopped at the Hill farm to take dinner, and left his horse at the gate. Young Hill saw the animal was tired, and he carried out a pail of water. The stranger was pleased with the lad's thoughtfulness, and as he drove off tossed him a newspaper from the United States, and called out gravely:

"Go there, young man. That country needs youngsters of your spirit."

Hill read the paper carefully. It contained glowing accounts of opportunities in the states. He resolved to investigate for himself. It was the next morning that he chopped his last tree.

As a mere roustabout lad of 18, he toured from Maine to Minnesota. When, in 1856, he disembarked from a Mississippi river packet at St. Paul that place was a frontier town of 5,000 inhabitants. At the sign of W. J. Bass & Co., agents for the Dubuque & St. Paul Packet Co., he found a job as both stevedore and clerk.

In the 15 years that followed he seized every opportunity to study the whole problem of river transportation. He gathered no end of experience and a little capital with which he launched his own firm of Hill, Griss & Co., which promptly displayed its initiative by bringing the first load of coal that had ever been seen in that section into St. Paul. Two years later, with a flat bottomed steamer, he established the first regular communication with St. Paul and the Manitoba ports of the fertile Red River valley.

At about that time St. Paul was having its first experience in railroad building. Eighty miles had been laid to St. Cloud, 316 miles to Breckenridge, both of which terminals were at the southern end of the Red River valley, and there were about 100 miles of track "which began nowhere and ended in that same indefinite spot." This venture ran up a debt of $33,000,000 and collapsed, with its only assets being "a few streaks of rust and a right of way."

Hill had had sufficient success in the region to be seized with a consuming desire to purchase the defunct property. After five years of financial dickering, including the sale of all his other interests, which netted a fortune of about $100,000, he and a syndicate of three others—Sir Donald A. Smith, George Stephen, and Norman W. Kittson—obtained the object of this desire.

The St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba Railway was formed to operate the property, with Hill as general manager. When in 1883 Mr. Hill was elected president he undertook the extension of the road from its Dakota and Minnesota homestead to the Pacific ocean. He was confronted by three great competitors to the south, each of which had received big bonuses as government aid, whereas the "Manitoba" or the Great Northern, as it came to be known, did not have a dollor of government subsidy or an acre of grant to forward its progress from the Minnesota boundary to the sea.

In this light, Hill's plan was widely deemed pure folly, but he pressed it to conclusion by building and populating as he built. For several years he laid rails westward at the rate of a mile a day, and at a cost of $30,000 a mile, and as he went he left a trail of embryonic farms by the railside.

With the line to Puget Sound once laid, he turned Empire Builder. He introduced the live stock industry into vast areas of bunch grass plains, and developed them by importing blooded stock; he sent demonstration trains through the country with men who showed the people how to raise more wheat to the acre; he made an outlet for the grain by establishing a cheap rate by rail and steamship to Buffalo where he built great elevators; in fact for upwards of 20 years he left nothing in his power undone to develop the country where he had staked out his claim as the great common carrier.

But at the Pacific tidewater he was not satisfied, for he saw in the Orient still further opportunities. He organized a fleet of Pacific steamships for the commercial invasion of Japan and China. Japan at the time wanted steel rails, but proposed getting them from England, as the rates were less. It is related that when John W. Gates, the steel magnate of Chicago, came to Hill with the proposition of getting American rails to Japan, the latter replied:

"I will make you a rate of $8 a ton from Chicago or Pittsburgh to Yokohama. If that is too much, I will carry it for the axle grease used on the locomotives and freight cars; and if you can't stand that, I will carry your freight for nothing."

At the $8 rate named, the American manufacturer was enabled to secure the Japanese contract.

The same tactics were adopted in getting American wheat and flour into Japan and China, where rice was the staple food.

His faith in the Far East was rewarded as liberally as that in the Northwest. It is estimated that the Pacific fleet now carries nearly $50,000,000 worth of products to the Orient every year.

While Mr. Hill built up for himself and associates an immense fortune, he also helped to create for the settlers along his lines a wealth of over five billion dollars in real property, which is represented by the value of the 400,000 farms and their 65,000,000 acres of improved land.

Upon his retirement at 69, the "streak of rust" he had bought 30 years before had expanded to more than 6,000 miles and it was earning gross profits of more than $66,000,000 a year, and carrying 15,000,000 tons of freight annually. He still retained a hand in the Great Northern's policy as chairman of the board of directors, while his son Louis, who had worked up from the humblest position of his father's railroad, became president.

The secret of the Hill success was no secret at all, according to Mr. Hill, and he had no new recipes to offer. "The man with the big opportunity today," he said, "is the man in the ranks." But the secret of failure he frequently declared to be extravagance. He regarded this as a national tendency, against which he strongly set himself, particularly as concerned the national resources.

During his active supervision of the Great Northern system, Mr. Hill oversaw almost every detail, to the wonder of all employes with whom he came in contact. A fugitive instance of his recognition in his own country is the story of a tourist who declares that there are afloat in the Swedish section of the Northwest 10,000 different stories in Swedish dialect of "Yem Hell" as the centerpiece. Patrons of his lines have liked and disliked him in rapid alternation, for it was his point to have his way, not only where his road should run, but where his patrons should settle. This was part of his economic policy. He carried out a singular regularity in the location of branch lines, giving a minimum of short lines on which light trains were unavoidable. The principal text of his railway gospel was low grades, heavy power, large capacity cars, and big train loads on his main lines, and he began to preach this at a time when these things were held as visionary by most railway men.

TEUTONS LAUNCH SUPREME EFFORT TO END THE WAR

Begin Bombardment of Entente Lines in Macedonia While Hammering Away at West and South.

Geneva, May 29.—A triple offensive has been launched by the Central Powers with the growing possibility that it will soon be extended to the east front. Troops of the German allies are engaged in offensive operations on the west front, on the Austro-Italian front and in the Balkans.

In Turkey the Ottoman troops are striving vigorously to launch a counter offensive against the Russians, but they are meeting with severe obstacles.

It is believed by competent Swiss military critics that Germany and her allies are now engaged in their final, supreme effort. If they fail, it likely will be necessary for them to adopt defensive tactics until the end of the war.

Less Peace Talk Now.

Dispatches from Berlin state that there is less peace talk there now. Germany, having made her position clear before the world, and having shown her willingness to make peace, is now determined to fight on until the end, making it necessary for the allies to make the first peace move, says these advices.

The situation in the Balkans indicates important developments in the near future. Athens dispatches report the breaking out of serious troubles in the Greek capital after it became known there that Bulgarian forces had invaded Macedonia. The Bulgarians now on Greek soil are estimated to number 25,000.

Penetrate Greek Soil.

Bulgarian troops, equipped with German artillery and led by German officers, are violently bombarding the allies' positions on the Demir Hissar front in Macedonia.

The Bulgarians have penetrated Greek territory for 15 miles and at some points where the Greek troops tried to stem the invasion they were vigorously shelled by the Bulgars.

All the indications are that the long-expected drive against the allies in Macedonia is finally under way.

Strong protests have been made to the Bulgarian government by the Greek government against the intrusion of Bulgarian soldiers on Greek soil. On Sunday, mass meetings were held in Athens and in Salonika, when resolutions were adopted protesting against the invasion of Greece. There were cries of "Down with the Bulgarians!"

Surprise on the Allies.

The point where the invasion took place was far to the east of the place where it was expected that the central powers would make their attack. It was evidently part of German strategy to take the allies upon the flank.

Demir Hissar is on the railway line which runs through the new Greek territory acquired in the Balkan wars. It is about 45 miles northeast of Salonika.

There are military critics who think that the Bulgarians will try to drive through to Kavala, on the Aegean coast.

Three Greek forts and several blockhouses were captured by the Bulgarians, but the Greeks are in possession of Seres, an important city in the Struma valley, just south of Demir Hissar.

Crossed Frontier May 26.

Bulgarian troops crossed the Greek frontier on May 26 and occupied the Greek forts of Rupel, Dragotin and Spatov. The Greek troops which had garrisoned these forts withdrew on the advance of the Bulgarianh, who claimed permission from the Athens government for their act. The Bulgarians were said to be led by German officers, who explained to the commanders of the Greek forts that the central powers were merely being accorded the privilege that had been given the allies in permitting them to occupy Salonika.

AMERICAN AVIATOR IS KILLED IN FALL

Pensacola, Fla., May 25.—James V. Rockwell, a student aviator attached to the United States engineering corps here, was instantly killed last night when his aeroplane plunged into the gulf from a height of 150 feet. The accident was witnessed by Rockwell's three young children and several other persons.

He was completing a trial flight when his machine buckled.

MAN, 54, WEDS GIRL, 16; LOVED HER FROM INFANCY

Charleston, W. Va., May 25.—D. W. Hunt, aged 54 years, and Lillian Lyda Young, aged 16 years, secured a license and were married here. It is declared that Hunt, a neighbor of the Young family, has loved the girl since infancy and only awaited the time when she was old enough to marry. Her parents gave their consent to the marriage, it being understood almost since her birth that Hunt was to have her for his bride.

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Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Earn $15 weekly addressing enve-lopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Hine, Garden Grove, Iowa.

AGENTS.

Agents—Delicious soft drinks in con-centrated form. Always ready—just add water; economical; absolutely pure. Every housewife wants them; 14 different kinds. Enormous demand. Big summer sellers—Money comes easy; 250 other popular price, fast selling, household necessities. We furnish free outfits. Write today—now. American Products Co., 4689 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Wanted—Gastine eliminates carbon, gives 30 per cent more mileage, non-injurious; one tablet per gallon; 100 tablets, $1 net, prepaid; agents wanted; liberal commission. Dept. S. Gastine Co., Bridgeton, N. J.

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Handireacher, new, anyone sells, 35c; for window cleaning, etc. 58 Hoover st, Newark, Ohio.

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"Patents and Patent Possibilities" is a 72-page treatise telling what to invent and where to sell it. Manufacturers constantly writing for patents. Help supply the demand. Books free. H. S. Hill, 946 McLachlen Building, Washington, D. C.

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NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, May 22.—Senate—Continued debate on rivers and harbors bill. Insistence of the regular order again operated to delay debate on Kenyon resolution for open sessions on nomination.

House—Adopted senate's joint resolution inviting Spain and all the Pan-American countries to participate in the San Antonio bicentennial exposition in 1918. Set aside District of Columbia affairs and resumed consideration of the Porto Rican civil government bill.

Tuesday, May 23.—Senate—Resumed debate on rivers and harbors appropriation bill. Motion to reconsider unfavorable note on confirmation of George Rublee, as member of federal trade commission was lost, 38 to 38.

House—Passed Porto Rican bill, after striking out amending granting woman suffrage. Resumed consideration of the District appropriation bill.

Wednesday, May 24.—Senate. — Resumed consideration of rivers and harbors appropriation bill. Judiciary committee voted, 10 to 8, for favorable report on nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as associate justice of the supreme court.

House—Considered Oregon & California railway land grant bill involving government recovery of Oregon lands, valued at between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000. Naval appropriation bill was reported from naval committee.

Thursday, May 25.—Senate.—Resumed debate on rivers and harbors appropriation bill. Ship purchase bill referred to sub-committee of commerce committee.

House—Consideration of District of Columbia appropriation bill. Adopted joint resolution, making speed of fleet submarines, authorized last year, 19 knot per hour, instead of 20 knots, because of contract difficulties. Republican members of naval committee submitted minority report, attacking pending naval bill as inadequate and favoring two dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers.

FRIDAY, May 26.—Senate—Resumed debate on rivers and harbors appropriation bill. Senator Martine introduced resolution calling on state department to investigate British interference with American mails. Senator Overman introduced bill to authorize erection on public land here of memorial to Francis Asbury, pioneer Methodist preacher.

House—Ways and Means committee Democrats called meeting for Monday to take up general revenue bill. Agriculture committee favorably reporated Lobeck bill to classify animal industry inspectors' salaries. Passed District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying $11,631,907.

SATURDAY, May 27.—Senate—Resumed consideration of rivers and harbors bill. Postoffice committee began inquiry into alleged lobby against proposed change of system in railway mail pay.

House—Took up the naval bill.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, May 21.—Germans fail in attempt to cross Yser canal. New Russian army in Persia advances to Bane, five miles from Mesopotamian border. Austrians take 13,000 Italian prisoners and gain hill on Tyrol frontier.

MONDAY, May 22.—Force of Russian cavalry, by long ride, reaches British army south of Kut-el-Amara. French reoccupy Haudromont quarries on Verdun front. Counter offensive launched by Italians on the Lavarone plateau.

TUESDAY, May 23.—Fort Douaumont reached by French in furious counter-attack. Fifteen hundred yards of trenches near Vimy ridge lost by British. Seven French and six German aeroplanes destroyed in single day's fighting.

WEDNESDAY, May 24.—Germans attack in vain effort to recapture Fort Douaumont. Italian retreat in Sugana valley before fierce Austrian attacks. Turks retire short distance on right bank of Tigris.

THURSDAY, May 25.—Fort Douaumont retaken by Germans. Italians continue retreat in Trentino. Rumor Von Buelow may become ambassador to the United States.

FRIDAY, May 26.—Compulsion bill signed by King George. Russian army advances into Mesopotamia to Suliemanie, 140 miles east of Mosul. Austrians continue advance in northwestern Italy, taking 24,400 prisoners. David Lloyd George selected to arrange Irish settlement.

SATURDAY, May 27.—Greek cabinet resigns on account of growing political unrest in Greece. United States demands that illegal seizure of mails by allies stop. German attack near Douamont repulsed by French fire.

BASEBALL

Baseball last week centered in the work of the New York Giants. The rejuvenated New Yorkers, who were able to win only two of their first 15 games this season, now have an unbroken string of 16 victories and have risen from last position to second place. In the American League, the New York Americans tried to emulate their brother team in the older organization. They copped five straight games. Washington held the lead at the end of the week, with Cleveland a close runner-up. In the American Association, Louisville still holds the lead, though Minneapolis is crowding her.

American League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Washington.	24	12	.667	Chicago.....	16	19	[illegible]
Cleveland...	23	14	.622	Detroit.....	15	20	[illegible]
New York...	19	13	.594	Athletics...	13	21	[illegible]
Boston......	17	18	.486	St. Louis....	12	22	[illegible]

National League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn...	19	11	.633	Cincinnati..	18	21	[illegible]
New York...	18	13	.581	Chicago.....	17	21	[illegible]
Philadelphia	19	14	.576	Pittsburgh..	16	20	[illegible]
Boston......	15	16	.484	St. Louis...	16	22	[illegible]

American Association.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Louisville...	22	13	.629	Kansas City.	16	17	[illegible]
Minneapolis.	18	12	.600	TOLEDO...	14	15	[illegible]
Indianapolis.	18	12	.600	St. Paul....	11	18	[illegible]
Columbus....	16	12	.571	Milwaukee..	10	26	[illegible]

Big Steamer Torpedoed.

London, May 25.—The British steamer Washington has been sunk by a submarine. The ship displaced 5,080 tons being the largest vessel that has been made a victim of recent operations by Teutonic U-boats.

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